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THE

MEDICAL FORMULARY:

BEING

A COLLECTION OF PRESCRIPTIONS,

DERIVED FROM

THE WRITINGS AND PRACTICE

OF

MANY OF THE MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS

IN

AMERICA AND EUROPE.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

AN APPENDIX,

Containing the usual Dietetic Preparations and Antidotes for Poisons.

THE WHOLE ACCOMPANIED WITH A FEW BRIEF

PHARMACEUTIC AND MEDICAL OBSERVATIONS.

BY BENJAMIN ELLIS, M. D.
Lecturer on Pharmacy.

"Morbos autem, non eloquentia sed remediis curari."—*Cels. De Med. Lib. I.*

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PHILADELPHIA:
H. C. CAREY & I. LEA—CHESNUT STREET.
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EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, to wit.

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the thirteenth day of December, in the fifty-eth year of the independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1825, BENJAMIN ELLIS, M. D. of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as Author, in the words following, to wit:

"The Medical Formulary: being a collection of Prescriptions, derived from the writings and practice of many of the most eminent Physicians in America and Europe. To which is added, an Appendix, containing the usual Dietetic Preparations and Antidotes for Poisons. The whole accompanied with a few brief Pharmaceutic and Medical observations. By Benjamin Ellis, M. D. Lecturer on Pharmacy. 'Morbos autem, non eloquentia sed remediis curari.'—Cels. De Med. Lib. I."

In conformity to the act of the congress of the United States, intituled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."—And also to the act, entitled, "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned,' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

D. CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

3 11

SKERRETT—LOCUST STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

TO

N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

PROFESSOR OF THE INSTITUTES AND PRACTICE OF PHYSIC
AND CLINICAL PRACTICE

IN THE

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA,

etc. etc.

WHOSE TALENTS AND URBANITY

Have raised him to the first rank in his Profession, and have acquired for him the confidence and esteem

OF A LARGE AND ENLIGHTENED COMMUNITY,

THIS WORK

IS VERY RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

BY HIS OBLIGED FRIEND

THE AUTHOR.

Philadelphia, Dec. 1825.

PREFACE.

THE elegant and judicious formation of prescriptions is one of the difficulties which the young practitioner in medicine is obliged to encounter. While a student, he is compelled from the circumstances under which he is placed, to confine his attention to the leading principles of the science. Consequently the minor points, (and the art of directing medicines is considered one of them,) are postponed to that period when he shall have undertaken the practical duties of his profession.

To obviate in some measure the inconvenience which the graduate at first experiences, the volume now offered to the public was undertaken and executed. It contains in a condensed form, and we think advantageously arranged, many of the most important prescriptions employed in modern practice, and which, though most of them may be already recorded, are scattered through various medical works.

The arrangement framed by Professor Chapman for his Therapeutics, appearing to combine greater advantages than any other, we have taken the liberty of adopting as the basis of this Formulary.

Each class has been sub-divided into Powders, Pills, and Liquids; without any attempt to preserve the different preparations of the same article together, but only with a view to convenience. A few concise rules will be found prefixed to each class, and observations have been attached to those prescriptions, which possess peculiarities either in their composition or effects.

The application of the remedies to diseases has been left to the judgment of the practitioner, and Therapeutical detail as much as possible avoided, as it would have been inconsistent with the nature and design of the work.

The object is to furnish models for extemporaneous formulæ, the proportions of which may be either increased or diminished, according to the age, sex, constitution, or idiosyncracy of the patient, all of which are to be taken into consideration when a prescription is directed, as well as the climate and peculiar epidemic which may be prevailing.

The prescriptions have been couched in the Latin language, and the names of the several articles will be found regularly terminated. To furnish something like a Medical Grammar, was the intention, to those unacquainted with the dead language; and even those versed in the classics, may occasionally find words used in prescriptions which are new to them.

A class of Dietetic preparations has been placed in the Appendix No. I. they are written in the English

language, and it is hoped they may be found useful in furnishing directions necessary to be given to the nurse.

In the Appendix No. II. we have arranged those poisons which are usually taken by accident or design, with their appropriate antidotes and some practical observations.

The materials for the work have been collected from various sources, the writings of different authors, periodical journals, manuscripts, and the contributions of our friends. It is hoped, therefore, that the difficulties which have attended its progress will form some apology for the errors which it may possibly be found to contain. As a reason for not more frequently attaching the names of authors to the prescriptions, it may be observed, that they are a kind of common medical property which every physician feels himself privileged not only to employ, but modify as may best correspond with his own views. It is therefore difficult to say to whom many of them belong; they have been touched, and re-touched, till they have lost their identity.

In conclusion, we beg leave to present our acknowledgments to some of our friends for the encouragement they have given to the undertaking. To Dr. Chapman we are particularly indebted for the kindness and interest he has manifested in its publication, and offer to him, (the only return we can make,) our warmest thanks. It is with particular pleasure we

embrace this opportunity of expressing our obligations to our friend Dr. S. G. Morton, whose intimate acquaintance with the subject, and classical knowledge, are only equalled by the kindness and industry he has displayed in facilitating the work.

There are others whose names it would gratify us to mention, but who we know will be more pleased by our silence. The countenance they gave us on the present occasion has only increased the debt previously incurred.

December, 1825.

INTRODUCTION.

PREVIOUS to entering upon the main object of this work, it may perhaps be allowable to notice a few circumstances, which, though they appertain more especially to Pharmaceutic Chemistry, appear to be called for in this place; and though they are of course familiar to every physician, still they may be useful to such students as have not yet turned their attention to prescriptions.

In the first place, then, it is requisite to be well acquainted with the *signs of quantity*, or those symbolic characters which are used in writing prescriptions. In the ancient practice of medicine, there was a vast number of these symbols, not only for the purpose of denoting the quantity of the ingredient, but the ingredient itself. Most of these, however, have become obsolete, and a few only are retained, as indispensable to the convenience of the practitioner. These will be found in the following *table*, which is adopted in the Pharmacopœias for the regulation of *weights*.

English Name.	*Latin Name.*	*Symbol.*	*Contains.*
A pound,	Libra,	℔,	12 ounces.
An ounce,	Uncia,	℥,	8 drachms.
A drachm,	Drachma,	ʒ,	3 scruples.
A scruple,	Scrupulus,	℈,	20 grains.

In the manipulation of *liquid substances, measures* have in most countries superseded the use of *weights:* the *table of measures* recommended by the London College, gives particular names and symbols to the parts forming a gallon, in order to prevent their being confounded with those denoting weights; as in the following *table:*—

English Name.	*Latin Name.*	*Symbol.*	*Contains.*
A gallon,	Congius,	none,	8 pints.
A pint,	Octarius,	O,	16 fluidounces.
A fluidounce,	Fluiduncia,	f℥,	8 fluidrachms.
A fluidrachm,	Fluidrachma,	f℈,	60 minims.

It has been thought unnecessary in the following pages to prefix the f to the signs of quantity used for liquids, inasmuch as it is not a custom in this country to do so, nor does the omission lead to any ambiguity in compounding prescriptions.

The *minims* used in the table, have been adopted by the London College in place of *drops;* but this is a refinement of little practical importance, and the same symbol, (♏,) is sometimes used by medical writers, though very improperly, to denote both the one and the other.* It is true that the size of a drop is varied according to the greater or less fluidity and gravity of the liquid, and the shape of the vessel from which it is dropped; but as a general rule, we cannot do better on these occasions, than use a small phial

* It will be well to recollect that "ten minims of any fluid, if measured by the graduated minim measure, will amount to about fifteen drops."

with a thin edge. Doctor Dorsey observes, that, "whenever great precision is necessary, it is easy to dilute the active medicine, and give it in form of a mixture. If sixty grains be diffused in six ounces of water, for instance, each half ounce will contain five."

Whenever a *table-spoonful* of any liquid is ordered, it is considered to be equal to *half an ounce* by measure; and in the same way a *tea-spoonful* is used for a *drachm:* these measures are sufficiently accurate where no great precision is requisite.

All the *prescriptions* contained in this work, are given in the *Latin language*, without any other abbreviations than those in common use to denote the *quantity* of an ingredient. The *directions* for the administration of medicines are expressed in *English.*

Prescriptions, as usually sent to the Apothecaries, are much abbreviated, and the same course may be pursued with regard to those contained in this collection; and for the information of students who have not been in the practice of writing prescriptions, a *list of the usual abbreviations* is subjoined.

TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS.

Abbreviation.	*Latin Word.*	*English Word.*
āā.	*Ana,	Of each.
Aq. Tepid.	Aqua Tepida,	Warm water.
Aq. Ferv.	Aqua Ferventis,	Hot water.
Chart.	Chartula,	A small paper.
Coch.	Cochlear,	A spoonful.
Coch. Mag.	Cochlear Magnum,	A table-spoonful.
Coch. Parv.	Cochlear Parvum,	A tea-spoonful.
Collyr.	Collyrium,	An eye-water.
Contus.	Contusus,	Bruised or broken.
F. vel Ft.	Fiat, vel Fiant,	Let there be made.
Fol.	Folium, vel Folia,	A leaf or leaves.
Garg.	Gargarysma,	A gargle.
Gr.	Granum, vel Grana,	A grain, or grains.
Gtt.	Gutta, vel Guttæ,	A drop, or drops.
Haust.	Haustus,	A draught.
Infus.	Infusum,	An infusion.
M.	Misce,	Mix.
Mass.	Massa,	A mass.
Mist.	Mistura,	A mixture.
Pil.	Pilula, vel Pilulæ,	A pill, or pills.
Pulv.	Pulvis, vel Pulveres,	A powder, or powders.
Q. S.	Quantum Sufficit,	A sufficient quantity.
R.	Recipe,	Take.
Rad.	Radix,	A root.
S.	Signa,	Write.
Ss.	Semi, vel Dimidius,	The half.
Tinc.	Tinctura,	A tincture.

The terms *Aqua Fontana*, *Aqua Fluvialis*, and *Aqua Fontis*, are indiscriminately used in this work to denote *common water*. The last of the three may be considered somewhat objectionable from its orthographical resemblance to *Aqua Fortis*.

The *doses* throughout the book are applicable to adult age, unless the contrary is specified.

* This is not properly a Latin word, but the Greek preposition ἀνὰ.

Finally, the author, in adopting the names of medicines, has given those the preference which are in common use among physicians, without regard to the ever-varying nomenclature of modern chemistry; for, as the celebrated Gregory has justly observed, "nefas certe foret nomina mutare quæ omnibus in ore sunt, et bene intellecta."

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CLASS I.

EMETICS.

IN the administration of Emetics, a few simple rules are worthy of attention. Whatever may be the apparent necessity of emptying the stomach, we must take into consideration all the circumstances of the case, and more particularly if there exists much arterial excitement, with determination to the head; for where these symptoms are present, blood-letting should always be premised.

Where *poisons* have been taken, our object is to evacuate the stomach as speedily as possible, and for this purpose we select an emetic, which is prompt in its action. But where the excitability of the stomach is greatly diminished by the action of a *Narcotic*, it is necessary to assist the emetic by the addition of some excitant. Where such an effect is caused by opium, the system may be generally rendered susceptible by the use of vinegar, mustard, or ammonia. In these cases, however, the stomach-tube is our best resource.

Where free vomiting is desirable, it is most effectually solicited by plentiful draughts of tepid water or chamomile tea.

There are a few cases in which Emetics are obviously inadmissible, as in Apoplexy, or where there is great determination of blood to the head, depending upon constitutional causes; Pregnancy; Hernia; Prolapsus Uteri; Active Hæmorrhage from the lungs

and uterus, &c. If Emetic medicines are ever allowable in any one of these diseases, it is in nauseating doses only.

By the frequent use of Emetics, the stomach acquires an increased susceptibility to their action; hence persons of delicate habits should use them cautiously.

POWDERS.

Powder of Ipecacuanha.

℞. Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ, ℈ij.
Divide into two doses.—Signa.—One to be taken in a little molasses, or sugar and water, and followed by a draught of tepid water. If the one powder does not produce the desired effect, the second to be taken in like manner.

Powder of Ipecacuanha with Tartarised Antimony.

℞. Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ, ℈j.
Tartritis Antimonii et Potassæ, gr. j.
Misce.—To be taken in the same manner as the former.

Ipecacuanha is supposed by some to counteract the effects of opium by a *specific principle*, and hence the above prescription is often used where that drug has been taken. A more prompt emetic, however, will in all cases be preferable to this.

Powder of Ipecacuanha with Rhubarb.

℞. Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ.
——— Rhei āā. ℈j.
Misce, et signa.—To be taken in syrup.

More or less purging will generally follow the emetic operation of this dose.

The above are the principal combinations of ipecacuanha for the purpose of *vomiting*. It fulfils se-

veral other indications, which will be noticed under their appropriate heads.

Powder of Sulphate of Copper.

℞. Sulphatis cupri, gr. ij. vel x.
Signa.—To be given in a little syrup or water.

This medicine is seldom employed as an emetic, except in those cases of poisoning where other articles have failed, or are not at hand. It should be followed by a draught of warm water, but all vegetable astringent infusions are incompatible substances.

Powder of Sulphate of Zinc.

℞. Sulphatis Zinci, gr. x. vel ʒss.
Signa.—To be taken in molasses, and followed by a draught of warm water.

This medicine is very prompt in its operation; it is most generally employed in cases of poisoning; it is also used as a nauseating remedy in phthisis; and both as an emetic and tonic in dyspepsia. The stomach is said to be invigorated, rather than exhausted by its operation.

WINES, MIXTURES, &c.

Wine of Ipecacuanha with Antimony.

℞. Vini Ipecacuanhæ, ℥j.
Tartritis Antimonii et Potassæ, gr. j.
Fiat Solutio.—Signa.—A tea-spoonful to be taken every ten or fifteen minutes until vomiting is induced, which may be assisted with tepid drinks.

Antimonial Wine.

℞. Vini Antimonii, ℥j.
Signa.—A tea-spoonful to be taken every ten or fifteen minutes until free emesis is effected.

If antimonial wine is given for the purpose of producing speedy vomiting, we may safely give an ounce of it at once; and, in the croup of infants, a tea-spoonful every fifteen minutes, until the medicine operates, is a safe dose.

Solution of Tartrite of Antimony.

℞. Tartritis Antimonii et Potassæ, gr. vj.
Sacchari Albi, ʒj.
Aquæ Fontis, ℥iv.
Misce.—Fiat Solutio.—A table-spoonful to be given every ten or fifteen minutes until it operates freely.

The *wine of antimony* possesses no advantage over this extemporaneous prescription; and unless we know the proportion of antimony contained in each ounce of the former, and know also that it has been recently made, the latter is decidedly preferable.

Solution of Sulphate of Zinc, &c.

℞. Zinci Sulphatis, ʒiss.
Aluminis, ʒss.
Aquæ ferventis, Oss.
Misce.—Let the solution be filtered through blotting paper.—Signa.—A table-spoonful for adults, and a tea-spoonful for a child of six months old, (and so in proportion to the strength and age of the patient,) every morning upon an empty stomach.

This is the celebrated *solutio vitriolica* of Dr. Moseley, who principally employed it in dysentery and phthisis pulmonalis.

Mustard Draught.

℞. Pulveris Sinapeos, ʒj.
Aquæ tepidæ, Oss.
To be mixed and swallowed at once.

Syrup of Seneka and Squills.

℞. Syrupi Scillæ Compositi, ℥j.

Signa.—Give from ten drops to a tea-spoonful, every quarter, half, or one hour, according to the age of the patient and violence of the disease.

This is the *Hive Syrup* of Professor Coxe; it has acquired much confidence from its efficacy in croup; and should it not be sufficiently active in this violent disease, a grain of tartrite of antimony may be added to each ounce.—*See Coxe's Dispens.* p. 343.

Syrup of Emetine.

℞. Emetinæ puræ, gr. j.
Syrupi Simplicis, ℥iv.

Misce, et Signa.—Give a tea-spoonful every quarter of an hour until it operates.

This is nearly a transcript of Mr. Magendie's formula. The emetine may be considered, at least for the present, as a Pharmaceutic curiosity.

Tobacco Poultice.

℞. Foliorum Nicotianæ, ℥j.

To be beat up with sufficient water to form a cataplasm.—To be applied to the region of the stomach, where emetics cannot be administered by the mouth.

CLASS II.

CATHARTICS.

AS a general rule it may be observed of cathartics, that they are capable of fulfilling three different indications:—1st. Simply to evacuate the bowels. 2d. To excite an increased discharge from the mucous coat of the intestines; and 3d. To stimulate the neighbouring viscera, and cause them to pour out a greater quantity of their peculiar fluids. It seldom, or perhaps never, happens, that the same article will produce these three different effects; in order to do this we must combine different substances in one formula.

There are some, as magnesia, that produce their effect by absorbing the acid generated in the alimentary canal, and becoming by this means converted into a purgative salt. There are others, as aloes, that expend their principal force upon the rectum and great intestines, and for this reason are very advantageously employed in diseases of the lower bowels, as also in those of the uterus and its appendages.

These remedies should always be given on an empty stomach; if administered immediately after a full meal they arrest the digestive process, are liable to produce nausea, if not vomiting, and do not open the bowels with the same certainty or effect. When simple costiveness is to be removed, the evening may be selected for the exhibition of a cathartic.

But in the treatment of many diseases it is preferable to purge through the day, in order that the sleep of the patient may not be disturbed at night.

The operation of these remedies may be very much accelerated by the free exhibition of diluting drinks, such as oat meal gruel, barley water, &c. &c.

By combination we are enabled to modify and controul the action of many remedies, and there are some of the most drastic purgatives may be made to operate mildly, and yet certainly, by uniting several of them in the same dose.

Finally, the operation of a cathartic may often be promoted by judicious venesection; and if spasm of the intestines be present, opium may be advantageously joined with the purgative.

POWDERS.

Powder with Calomel and Jalap.

℞. Calomelanos, gr. v. vel x.
Pulveris Jalapæ, gr. x.
Misce, et signa.—To be given in molasses or syrup.

Powder with Calomel, Jalap, and Rhubarb.

℞. Calomelanos, gr. v.
Pulveris Jalapæ.
——— Rhei, āā. gr. v.
Olei Cinnamomi, gtt. j.
Misce, et signa.—To be given as the former.

Powder with Magnesia and Rhubarb.

℞. Pulveris Rhei, ℈j.
Magnesiæ Ustæ, ℈ss.
Olei Cinnamomi, gtt. j.
Misce, et signa.—To be given in syrup or sugar and water.

Powder with Calomel and Rhubarb.

℞. Calomelanos.
Pulveris Rhei, āā. gr. x.
Olei Cinnamomi, gtt. j.
Misce, et signa.—To be given in molasses.

Powder with Jalap and Supertartrite of Potash.

℞. Supertartritis Potassæ, ʒij.
Pulveris Jalapæ, ʒj.
Misce.—Divide in chartulas, vj.—Of these give one every two hours in molasses or syrup.

Compound Powder of Jalap and Gamboge.

℞. Supertartritis Potassæ, ʒij.
Pulveris Jalapæ, ʒj.
——— Gambogiæ, gr. vj.
Misce.—Divide in chartulas, vj.—Signa.—To be given as directed in the preceding prescription.

The compound powder of jalap has been almost consecrated to dropsical affections; but it forms a very convenient purge in many inflammatory cases; and when we wish to increase its certainty and activity, we may conveniently add the Gamboge, as in the above formula.

Powder of Aloes, Canella Alba, &c.

℞. Pulveris Aloes, ʒjss.
——— Canellæ Albæ, gr. xviij.
——— Radicis Serpentariæ Virginianæ, gr. vj.
Misce.—Divide in pulveres vj.—Signa.—One every 3 or 4 hours in syrup.

This compound, the hiera picra of the shops, forms a very good purgative, and is usually employed as an emmenagogue.

Powder of Sulphur and Super-tartrite of Potash.

℞. Sulphuris Sublimati, ℥ss.
Pulveris Super-tartritis Potassæ, ℥j.
Misce, et signa.—Mix in a sufficient quantity of molasses, and give a tea-spoonful 4 or 5 times a day to children. In some diseases of the skin.

It should be always recollected that sulphur promotes insensible perspiration in a very marked degree, and hence renders the patient more liable to be affected by the vicissitudes of climate.

Powder with Milk of Sulphur and Calcined Magnesia.

℞. Sulphuris præcipitati vel Lactis Sulphuris.
Magnesiæ Ustæ, āā. ℥ss.
Misce, et signa.—A tea-spoonful to be taken 4 or 5 times a day in milk.

This preparation is better adapted to delicate stomachs than the former. Either of them forms a good aperient during an alterative course of medicine.

Sulphate of Magnesia and Tartrite of Antimony.

℞. Sulphatis Magnesiæ, ℥j.
Tartritis Antimonii et Potassæ, gr. j.
Misce, et signa.—To be dissolved in six ounces of water, and taken for a dose.

By combining tartar emetic with this and other purgative salts, we promote at the same time a gentle diaphoresis; which, in many slight inflammatory affections, it is very desirable to obtain.

Powder with Tartrite of Soda, Tartaric Acid, &c. vulgo, Seidlitz Powders.

℞. Tartritis Sodæ, ʒij.
Super Carbonatis Sodæ, ℈ij.
Fiat Pulvis.—Signa.—To be dissolved in half a tumbler of cold water.

℞. Acidi Tartarici Pulverazati, gr. xxv.
Signa.—Dissolve in an equal quantity of water with the above, and mix them both together. To be taken while in a state of effervescence.

This is a very popular purgative, and justly so; it is a gentle aperient, and may be taken by persons whose stomachs would reject any of the ordinary saline preparations.

Phosphate of Soda.

℞. Phosphatis Sodæ, ℥j.

This salt so much resembles in taste the common table salt, (muriate of soda,) that it may be conveniently taken in a bowl of broth. It is a mild purgative.

PILLS.

Pills of Calomel, Jalap, &c. (known as Griffitts' Cathartic Pills.)

℞. Pulveris Jalapæ.
——— Rhei.
Saponis Albi, āā. ʒss.
Calomelanos, gr. xxv.
Tartritis Antimonii et Potassæ, gr. iss.
Aquæ Fontanæ, quantum sufficit—ut fiat massa: divide in pilulas xxv.
Signa.—Two of these pills may be taken at once, and repeated in two hours if not sufficient.

This combination of purgatives with the tartrite of antimony, forms a most excellent antibilious remedy; and, in cases of fever, prepares the alimentary canal for the reception of other remedies better than a more simplified preparation.

Pills of Calomel, Rhubarb, and Opium.

℞. Calomelanos, gr. xij.
Pulveris Rhei, gr. xx.
——— Opii, gr. j.
Misce, et divide in pilulas viij.—Signa.—Four may be taken at once, and the remainder in one hour if the first are insufficient.

This compound may be employed where we wish the effect of calomel, and where there is pain in the bowels; if there should be much costiveness it may be necessary to follow the pills with a dose of castor oil, or Epsom salts.

Pills of Rhubarb and Soap.

℞. Pulveris Rhei, ʒj.
Saponis Albi, gr. x.
Aquæ Fluvialis, q. s.—ut fiant pilulæ xv.
Signa.—Three for a dose.

To remove costiveness, or produce a gentle evacuation in debilitated habits.

Pills of Aloes and Rhubarb.

℞. Pulveris Rhei.
——— Aloes, āā. ʒss.
Saponis Albi, quantum sufficit—ut fiant pilulæ xxv.
Signa.—Three or four of these may be taken occasionally in habitual costiveness and in dyspepsia.

Pills of Rhubarb with Sulphate of Iron, &c.

℞. Pulveris Rhei, ʒiss.
Sulphatis Ferri, ʒss.
Saponis Albi, ℈ij.
Aquæ Fontanæ, q. s.—Fiat massa in pilulas xl. dividenda.

The intention of these pills is obviously to remove costiveness, and impart tone to the bowels. They are a favourite medicine with Dr. Griffitts of this city. Three or four may be taken for a dose at bed time.

Pills with Aloes, Gentian, &c.

℞. Pulveris Aloes, ʒj.
Extracti Gentianæ, ʒss.
Olei Carui, gtt. x.
Syrupi Simplicis quantum sufficit.
The mass to be divided into pills each one weighing gr. iv.—Signa.—Two or three for a dose.

Pills of Croton Oil.

℞. Olei Tiglii, gtt. j.
Micæ panis q. s.—ut fiant pilulæ iv.
Signa.—One every hour until they operate.

This powerful remedy has lately been restored to the Materia Medica. One drop is a full dose, and frequently less will answer every purpose.

Pills with Aloes, Ipecacuanha, &c.

℞. Pulveris Aloes, ʒss.
——— Ipecacuanhæ, gr. iv.
Saponis Albi, ℈ij.
Syrupi Simplicis, q. s.—ut fiant pilulæ xx.
Signa.—Two or three for a dose, and repeated as frequently as necessary.

These pills, with almost any other of the aloetic preparations, will, from their specific action on the rectum, sometimes restore suppressed hæmorrhoids.

Pills with Assafœtida and Aloes.

℞. Gummi Fœtidæ.
Pulveris Aloes.
Saponis Albi, āā. ʒss.
Aquæ Fluvialis, quantum sufficit—ut fiat massa in pilulas xxv. dividenda.

These pills are usually kept made by the apothecaries, but the physician may prefer them recent, and therefore the formula is here inserted. We may alter

this prescription by substituting rhubarb for aloes, if it is deemed preferable. Three or four of them are sufficient for a dose.

Pills with Aloes and Mercurial Blue Mass.

℞. Massæ ex Hydrargyro, ℈j.
Pulveris Aloes, gr. xxv.
Misce, et divide in pilulas, xv.—Signa.—One every two hours until they operate.

In cases of constipation depending upon deficiency of bile, these pills may be advantageously employed.

Pills of Compound Extract of Colocynth, &c. &c. commonly called Fothergill's Pills.

℞. Extracti Colocynthidis Compositi, ʒiss.
*Oxidi Antimonii Illoti, ʒss.
Misce, et divide in pilulas xxx.—One of these pills will frequently produce a free evacuation; but two or more may be taken when required, at bed time.

Pills with Aloes, Gum Guaiacum, &c.

℞. Gummi Guaiaci, ℥ss.
Pulveris Aloes, gr. xxxvj.
——— Rhei, ʒij.
Balsami Canadensis, quantum sufficit—ut fiat massa in pilulas, xlviij. dividenda.
Signa.—One to be taken every three hours.

This combination forms a highly stimulating cathartic.

* This preparation of antimony was formerly known by the name of Calx Antimonii Illota.

MIXTURES, INFUSIONS, &c.

Oleaginous Mixture.

℞. Olei Ricini, ℥iss.
Pulveris Gummi Arabici, ʒij.
Sacchari Albi, ʒj.
Misce, secundum artem, et tunc adde gradatim—
Aquæ Menthæ Sativæ, ℥iv.
Tinturæ Opii, gtt. xl. vel l.
Signa.—A table-spoonful every hour and a half or two hours, until it purges.

It is of some consequence in preparing this mixture, to shake the oil and powders well together, before adding the water, which should be poured in gradually, agitating it after each addition.

Mixture of Croton Oil.

℞. Olei Tiglii, gtt. i.
Mucilaginis Acaciæ.
Aquæ Fluvialis, āā. ℥j.
Misce, et signa.—A tea-spoonful every two hours until it operates.

Mixture of Oil of Turpentine, &c.

℞. Olei Terebinthinæ rectificati, ℥j.
Pulveris Gummi Arabici.
——— Sacchari Albi, āā. ʒij.
Aquæ Menthæ Sativæ, ℥iv.
Misce, et Signa.—A table-spoonful every two hours until it operates.

This preparation must be made in the same manner as the oleaginous mixture.

Mixture with Magnesia, Tinct. Fœtida, &c.

℞. Magnesiæ Ustæ, ʒss.
Tincturæ Assæfœtidæ, gtt. lx.
——— Opii, gtt. xx.
Sacchari Albi, ʒj.
Aquæ Fluvialis, ℥j.

Misce.—Fiat mistura.—Signa.—Twenty-five drops may be given to an infant of two or four weeks old; in flatulent colic, diarrhœa, &c.

This preparation is strongly recommended and much employed by Dr. Dewees of this city.

Mixture of Magnesia, Rhubarb, &c.

℞. Magnesiæ Ustæ, ʒss.
Pulveris Rhei, gr. vj.
——— Sacchari Albi, ʒj.
Essentiæ Menthæ Piperis, gtt. vj.
Aquæ Fontanæ, ℥iss.
Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A tea-spoonful to be given every two hours to children, until it operates.

This preparation is designed for the bowel complaints of children, and is very serviceable. Laudanum can be added according to the age and circumstances of the patient.

Solution of Sulphate of Magnesia, &c.

℞. Sulphatis Magnesiæ, ℥j.
Tartritis Antimonii, gr. j.
Succi Limonis Recentis, ℥j.
Aquæ Fluvialis, ℥iij.
Misce.—Fiat solutio.—Signa.—A table-spoonful to be given every two hours until it operates.

Infusion of Senna, Sulphate of Magnesia, &c.

℞. Foliorum Sennæ, ʒvj.
Mannæ Optimæ,
Sulphatis Magnesiæ, āā. ℥j.
Seminum Cardamomi Contus. ʒij.
Misce, et Signa.—To be infused in a pint of boiling water for thirty or fifty minutes, and a tea-cupful given every hour until it operates.

Infusion of Senna.

℞. Foliorum Sennæ, ʒvj.
Seminum Cardamomi Contus. ʒij.
Misce, et Signa.—To be infused in a pint of boiling water for half an hour; one-half to be taken at once; if insufficient, the remainder in two or three hours.

This infusion may be longer kept if a little tinc. sennæ be added to it.

Infusion of Senna with Rhubarb, &c.

℞. Foliorum Sennæ, ʒvj.
Mannæ Optimæ, ℥j.
Radicis Rhei Contusæ, ʒij.
Seminum Cardamomi Contus. ʒij.
Misce, et signa.—To be infused in a pint of boiling water for one hour. A tea-cupful given every hour until it operates.

Compound Tincture of Senna, vulgo, Warner's Cordial.

℞. Tincturæ Sennæ Compositæ, ℥j.
Direct a table-spoonful, mixed with double the quantity of water as hot as it can be drunk, to be taken for a dose, in cases of violent pain of the stomach, where a cordial purgative is required; to be repeated pro re nata.

Decoction of Aloes, &c.

℞. Extracti Glycyrrhizæ, ℥ss.
Potassæ Subcarbonatis, ℈ij.
Aloes Spicatæ Extracti Contriti.
Myrrhæ Contritæ.
Croci Stigmatum, āā. ʒj.
Tincturæ Cardamomi Compositæ, ℥iv.
Aquæ Fluvialis, Oj.
Boil down all the ingredients, except the last, with the water, to twelve fluid ounces, and strain; then add the compound Tincture of Cardamom. The dose of this decoction is from half an ounce to an ounce and a half, and is of service, frequently in dyspepsia, and wherever a mild warm cathartic is required.

Mixture of Elaterium.

℞. Extracti Elaterii, gr. j.
Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi, ℥ij.
Tincturæ Scillarum.
Oxymellis Colchici, āā. ℥ss.
Syrupi Simplicis, ℥j.
Fiat mistura.—Signa.—To take a tea-spoonful three or four times a day in a little water.

The above is the original prescription of Dr. Ferriar, who recommends it in the several forms of dropsy, and particularly in hydrothorax.

Tincture of Aloes and Canella Alba, vulgo, Tincture of Hiera Picra.

℞. Tincturæ Hieræ Picræ, ℥j.
A tea-spoonful may be taken every hour or two hours until it operates.

Electuary with Jalap, Nitrate of Potash, &c.

℞. Pulveris Supertartritis Potassæ.
——— Radicis Jalapæ.
——— Nitratis Potassæ, āā. ℥ss.
Confectionis Sennæ, ℥j.
Syrupi Simplicis, q. s.—ut fiat electuarium.—Of which a bolus the size of a hazlenut may be taken three or four times a day.

This preparation once gained considerable celebrity as a popular remedy for hæmorrhoids.

Electuary with Sulphur.

℞. Sulphuris Sublimati, ℥ss.
Confectionis Sennæ, ℥iss.
Syrupi Simplicis, q. s.—ut fiat electuarium.—A tea-spoonful night and morning for a dose in the disease above-mentioned.

ENEMATA.

Enemata, used either as auxiliaries or substitutes for cathartics, very properly succeed that class of remedies.

They are employed to fulfil other indications, and the different preparations will be noticed under their appropriate heads. It is usual to direct three times the quantity to be given for an enema that is required for a dose *per os*. For the purpose of procuring a discharge from the bowels, this rule may generally be observed; but in some of the powerful remedies occasionally administered, as opium and tobacco, it would be unsafe, and perhaps occasionally attended with very serious consequences.

The following are the proportions recommended by Professor Chapman in the ordinary clysters for persons of different ages:—A child between the ages of one and five years old, from ʒiv. to ʒvj. A youth of ten or fifteen years, half a pint; and an adult, from a pint to a quart, according to circumstances.

Enema with Oil, Salt, &c.

℞. Olei Ricini, vel Olivarum, ʒij.
Syrupi Sacchari Rubri, ʒij.
Muriatis Sodæ, ʒss.
Infusi Lini Tepidi, Oj.
Misce.—Fiat enema.—One half to be thrown up the rectum with a pewter syringe, and the remainder in half an hour or an hour, if the first produces no evacuation.

Enema with Sulphate of Magnesia, &c.

℞. Sulphatis Magnesiæ, vel Sodæ, ʒij.
Olei Olivarum, ʒj.
Solutionis Amyli Tepidæ, Oj.
Misce.—Fiat enema.—Signa.—To be exhibited in the manner directed above.

Enema of Oil of Turpentine.

℞. Olei Terebinthinæ Optimi, ℥jss.
Vitelli Ovi.
Solutionis Gummi Arabici, vel.
Infusi Seminum Lini Tepidi, Oj.
Misce.—To be administered secundum artem.

The Venice turpentine may be substituted for the oil directed in this prescription; and either of them, if required, may be taken in larger quantities.

Enema of Infusion of Senna, &c.

℞. Infusi Foliorum Sennæ, Oj.
Sulphatis Magnesiæ, ℥ij.
Misce.—One-half to be exhibited as an enema, and the remainder if necessary.

Enema with Tartrite of Antimony.

℞. Tartritis Antimonii et Potassæ, ℈j. to ℈ij.
Solutionis Gummi Arabici Tepidæ, Oj.
Misce.—Exhibit as the former.

Dr. Chapman recommends this preparation as one admirably calculated to overcome constipation which is so obstinate as to resist the ordinary remedies. It is very powerful, and requires care in its management.

Tobacco Enema.

℞. Foliorum Tabaci, ℥j.
Aquæ Ferventis, Oj.
Make an infusion in the usual manner, and use it as an enema. It must be cautiously administered.

CLASS III.

DIURETICS.

THE rules for the administration of this class of remedies are few and simple.

Where there is much arterial excitement a judicious use of the lancet should precede the employment of diuretics.

The patient must be kept cool, and every precaution taken against perspiration; for these two secretions are well known to be antagonising functions.

In order to ensure the full effects of diuretics, diluting drinks should be freely given, and especially those containing some diuretic in solution.

POWDERS AND PILLS.

Powder of Sub-carbonate of Potash.

℞. Sub-carbonatis Potassæ, ℈ss.

This powder may be most agreeably taken in a bottle of seltzer water, and repeated three or four times a day.

The same quantity of sub-carbonate of soda may be administered in the same manner.

Powder of Squill, &c.

℞. Pulveris scillarum, gr. xij.
——— Nitratis Potassæ, ʒj.

Fiant pulveres, vj.—Signa.—One to be given twice a day in sugar and water.

Some aromatic, such as cinnamon, may be added

to this preparation if the stomach should be disposed to reject it.

Pills of Squill and Colomel.

℞. Calomelanos.
Pulveris Scillarum, āā. gr. xij.
Conservæ Rosarum, q. s.—ut fiant pilulæ xij.—Signa.—One night and morning, in dropsies depending upon visceral derangement.

This preparation is one of the most celebrated of the diuretics; and, where disease of the liver is the cause of the effusion, is decidedly one of the best. When the calomel affects the mouth, it may be omitted, and the squill only continued.

Pills of Carbonate of Soda.

℞. Sub-carbonatis Sodæ Exsiccatæ, ʒj.
Saponis Albi, ℈ij.
Aquæ Fluvialis, q. s.—ut fiant pilulæ xxx.—Three to be taken three times a day. Chiefly useful in calculous affections.

Pills of Calomel, Digitalis, &c.

℞. Pulveris Scillæ Exsiccatæ, gr. iv.
——— Digitalis Foliorum, gr. x.
——— Calomelanos, gr. vj.
——— Myrrhæ, ℈j.
Simul tere et adde—
Assæfœtidæ, ʒss.
Extracti Gentianæ, q. s.
Fiat massa, in pilulas xv. dividenda.—Signa.—One night and morning.—*Paris.*

Turpentine Pills.

℞. Terebinthinæ Albæ, ʒj.
Divide in pilulas xv.—Signa.—One 4 or 5 times a day.

MIXTURES, INFUSIONS, &c.

Mixture with Tincture Cantharides, &c.

℞. Tincturæ Cantharidum.
Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi, āā. gtt. lx.
Sacchari Albi, ʒj.
Aquæ Menthæ Sativæ, ℥ij.
Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A tea-spoonful may be taken every three or four hours; desisting if symptoms of strangury should supervene.

Mixture of Spirits of Nitre, &c.

℞. Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi, ℥j.
Tincturæ Scillæ, ʒij.
Fiat mistura—of which give a tea-spoonful 5 or 6 times in the day, with the following infusion :—
℞. Baccarum Juniperi Contus. ℥j.
Potassæ Supertartritis, ℥ss.
Aquæ bullientis, Oj.
Fiat infusum.—A tea-cupful for a dose with the above mixture.

Solution of Cream of Tartar.

℞. Potassæ Supertartritis, ℥j.
Aquæ Fontanæ, Oij.
Fiat solutio.—Signa.—To be freely drunk through the day.

Mixture of Acetate of Ammonia, &c.

℞. Liquoris Ammoniæ Acetatis, ℥ij.
Potassæ Acetatis, ʒij.
Misce, et signa.—A table-spoonful every 3 hours for a dose.

Infusion of Parsley.

℞. Apii Petroselini, ℥j.
Aquæ Bullientis, Oj.
Fiat infusum, et cola.—Signa.—A tea-cupful may be taken with a tea-spoonful of spiritus nitri dulcis, every three or four hours during the day.

A popular remedy in the strangury arising from blisters.

Infusion of Digitalis.

℞. Foliorum Digitalis, ʒj.
Aquæ Bullientis, Oss.
Macerate for three hours, then strain.—Dose for an adult, a table-spoonful three times a day.

The prostrating effects of digitalis should always be borne in mind by the practitioner; and the rule that when it acts upon the *stomach*, the *bowels*, the *pulse*, or the *kidneys*, it should be discontinued, cannot, when we consider the power of the article, be too scrupulously observed.

Mixture of Digitalis, Potash, &c.

℞. Infusi Digitalis, ℥iv.
Tincturæ Digitalis, ʒi.
Acetatis Potassæ, ʒj.
Tincturæ Opii, gtt. x.
Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A table-spoonful 3 or 4 times a day.

Mixture of Spirits of Turpentine, &c.

℞. Olei Terebinthinæ, gtt. C.
Pulveris Gummi Arabici.
——— Sacchari Albi, āā. ʒj.
Aquæ Menthæ Sativæ, ℥iv.
Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A table-spoonful 4 or 5 times a day, aided by some diuretic drink.

This remedy is used in nephritic complaints with great benefit, and in the passage of calculi down the ureters often affords more relief than any thing else.

Mixture of Balsam Copaiba.

℞. Balsami Copaibæ.
Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi, āā. ℥ss.
Pulveris Gummi Arabici.
——— Sacchari Albi, āā. ʒj.
Spiritus Lavendulæ Compositi, ʒij.
Tincturæ Thebaicæ, ʒj.
Aquæ Fontanæ, ℥iv.
Fiat mistura secundum artem.—Signa.—A table-spoonful three times a day.

This remedy is more especially used in gonorrhœa, and is considered by Professor Chapman as a specific in that disease. A mode perhaps more elegant than any other of exhibiting balsam copaiba, consists in dropping the quantity prescribed for a dose in a wine-glassful of water, and then adding to it a small quantity of the Tinct. Gentianæ Comp. The balsam becomes collected into a globule, and is surrounded by the tincture, which leaving its taste in the mouth covers entirely that of the nauseous balsam.

Mixture of Carbonate of Potash, Squills, &c.

℞. Sub-carbonatis Potassæ, ʒj.
Succi Limonis, q. s. ad Saturandum.
Tincturæ Scillæ, ℥ss.
——— Opii, gtt. xxx.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ℥iv.
Misce.—Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A table-spoonful every 2 or 3 hours through the day.

The vinegar or oxymel of squills may be substituted in this preparation if deemed preferable. We selected the tincture as being more uniform, and least liable to spontaneous changes.

Mixture of Wine of Colchicum, &c.

℞. Vini Colchici, ʒij.
Magnesiæ Carbonatis, ʒj.
Aquæ Cinnamomi.
——— Fluvialis, āā. ℥iij.
Misce, et signa.—A table-spoonful may be taken every 3 hours.

CLASS IV.

ANTHILITICS AND LITHONTRIPTICS.

ANTHILITICS are those substances which arrest or prevent the formation of calculi in the kidneys or bladder. Lithontriptics, are supposed to possess the power of dissolving calculous concretions, when already formed, by acting on the substance which serves as the bond of union to the saline or acid particles composing the stone.

To administer these remedies with any degree of success, requires a chemical knowledge of the ingredients which enter into the formation of the different calculi; an attention to the properties of the urine must also be paid.

As a derangement of the digestive organs almost always co-exists with these foreign bodies in the urinary apparatus, we shall gain a very considerable advantage by combining the remedies of this class with those which have a tendency to restore the healthy actions of the stomach.

When the Lithic or Uric acid abounds in the urine, the alkalies will be found to produce the greatest benefit; but where the salts are evidently of the calcareous or magnesian character, the muriatic, or some one of the mineral acids, will be the most appropriate remedy.

POWDERS.

Powder of Uva Ursi, Bark, &c.

℞. Pulveris Uvæ Ursi.
——— Cinchonæ, āā. ʒij.
——— Opii, gr. iij.
Misce et divide in chartulas, vj.—Of which one may be taken three or four times a day.

The above is the original prescription of Dr. Ferriar, who advises the patient to drink ʒij. of aqua calcis after each dose.

PILLS.

Soap Pills.

℞. Saponis Albi, ʒj.
Divide in pilulas xv.—Signa.—One every two hours during the day.

Pills of Sub-carbonate of Soda, dried.

℞. Pilulæ Sub-carbonatis Sodæ Exsiccatæ, xij.
One three or four times a day.—As under Diuretics.

SOLUTIONS, MIXTURES, &c.

Solution of Sub-carbonate of Soda, &c.

℞. Sodæ Sub-carbonatis, ʒj.
Infusi Quassiæ, ℥iv.
Tincturæ Calumbæ, ℥j.
Misce.—Signa.—A table-spoonful for a dose four times a day.

Solution of Sal Æratus.

℞. Super-carbonatis Potassæ, gr. x. vel. xv.
Aquæ Seltzer, ℥vj.
Misce.—Draught to be taken three or four times a day.

Mixture of Sub-carbonate of Soda, &c. &c.

℞. Sodæ Sub-carbonatis, ʒj.
Misturæ Amygdalorum, ℥iv.
Balsami Copaivæ, ʒij.
Tincturæ Opii, gtt. lx.
Fiat mistura, secundum artem.—Signa.—A table-spoonful pro re nata.—In acute pain.

In combination with all of these alkaline preparations demulcent drinks may with benefit be freely employed.

Lime Water, &c.

℞. Sub-carbonatis Potassæ, ʒij.
Aquæ Calcis, Oij.
Fiat solutio.—Of which a wine-glassful may be taken every two hours, mixed with an equal quantity of new milk.

Mixture of Magnesia, &c.

℞. Magnesiæ Carbonatis, ʒj.
Infusi Gentianæ, ℥vj.
Fiat mistura.—A wine-glassful to be taken three times a day.

This remedy is recommended by Brande, of London, as superior to the alkalies, in cases where the uric acid abounds.—*See Therapeutics, p. 304.*

Mixture of Muriatic Acid in Barley Water.

℞. Acidi Muriatici, gtt. lx.
Decocti Hordei, ℥vj.
Misce.—Signa.—Dose an ounce three or four times a day.—In cases of stone where the calcareous properties are most apparent.

The nitric acid has been given with the same intention, but appears to be less useful than the muriatic.

Oil of Turpentine.

℞. Olei Terebinthinæ, ʒss.

Signa.—From thirty drops to a large tea-spoonful may be taken on sugar, and repeated pro re nata. See also the formula given under Diuretics.

This medicine has been frequently given of late in the passage of urinary calculi down the ureters. It is stated by Dr. Physick, (than whom there can be no higher authority,) that this remedy, proportioned in its dose to the degree of suffering, affords more prompt relief than any other.

CLASS V.

DIAPHORETICS.

DURING the exhibition of this class of medicines, the patient must be confined to his bed; and when diaphoresis is once excited, every precaution must be taken lest it be suddenly checked.

Venesection must generally be resorted to, where there is much arterial excitement with great heat of the skin, before we attempt to give diaphoretics. Where the skin continues steadily hot and dry, all external warmth must be removed, and cold water freely applied to the temples, hands, feet, &c.; while the room is to be kept cool by a free current of fresh air. Under these circumstances cold water may be frequently and plentifully drunk by the patient. Diaphoretics given in conjunction with these general means will act with much more certainty, than if great heat of the surface is maintained by covering the patient with heavy bed-clothes. If it be desirable to produce perspiration when the heat of the skin is not above the natural standard, we shall obtain our object most readily by placing the patient in a *warm* bed, giving him *warm* drinks freely, placing his feet in warm water, or applying hot-bottles, or bags of sand, to the different parts of his body. The bags of sand accommodate themselves to the inequality of the body, and are therefore an excellent means of applying heat externally. Warm bricks, covered with cloths, and wetted with vinegar, may also be used

advantageously. Employed in this way they form a steam-bath. The same effect may be produced by conducting the vapour of alcohol through a tube under the bed-clothes of the patient.

In a few words, then, we have described the manner of producing diaphoresis, under opposite states of the system. In the first instance we solicit, in the second we rather extort it.

It may be proper to observe, before closing these remarks, that in the febrile affections, the frequent change of linen about the patient, is not only warrantable, but absolutely necessary, whilst employing this class of remedies. Where, however, we are desirous of producing what is emphatically termed *"a sweat,"* we should envelope the patient in a flannel shirt or gown, and avoid, as was before observed, every cause which may suddenly check the *cutaneous discharge*, and more especially purging and diuresis.

POWDERS.

Powder with Nitrate of Potash, &c.

℞. Pulveris Nitratis Potassæ, ʒj.
Tartritis Antimonii, gr. j.
Calomelanos, gr. vj.
Misce.—Fiant pulveres, vj.—Signa.—One to be taken every two hours in syrup or molasses. In febrile affections.

The calomel may be omitted, or employed at the discretion of the practitioner.

Powder with Opium, Ipecacuanha, &c.

℞. Pulveris Opii, gr. iij.
——— Ipecacuanhæ, gr. vj.
Calomelanos, gr. iss.
Nitratis Potassæ, ʒss.
Misce.—Fiant pulveres, vj.—Signa.—One to be taken every three or four hours.

Powders with Gum Guaiacum, &c. &c.

℞. Pulveris Gummi Guaiaci.
——— Nitratis Potassæ, āā, ʒj.
——— Ipecacuanhæ, gr. iij.
——— Gummi Opii, gr. ij.
Misce.—Fiant pulveres, vj.—Signa.—One to be taken every three hours in a little jelly or molasses.

The last prescription is a stimulating diaphoretic, and is particularly serviceable in acute rheumatism, after the reduction of inflammatory symptoms by the usual means.

Powder of Sulphate of Potash, Opium, &c. vulgo, Dover's Powder.

℞. Pulveris Opii.
——— Ipecacuanhæ, āā. gr. vj.
Potassæ Sulphatis, gr. xlviij.
Misce.—Fiant pulveres. vj.—Signa.—One to be taken three times a day.

The principal use of the salt in this preparation, appears to be, to facilitate the minute division of the other two ingredients. Its crystals are extremely hard, and it should therefore be broken down and reduced to powder in a mortar, at the same time with the other articles. It is one of the happiest and most useful combinations, and has stood the test of time and experience with undiminished reputation. To promote its operation, *warm drinks* may be freely taken after each dose.

Powder with Calomel, Opium, &c.

℞. Pulveris Opii, gr. iv.
Calomelanos, gr. xvj.
Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ, gr. viij.
Misce.—Divide in pulveres, viij.—Signa.—One to be taken every hour or two hours.

This combination is recommended by Professor

Chapman in dysentery. From its evident diaphoretic tendency, we have been induced to place it under this head.

Antimonial Powder.

℞. Oxidi Antimonii cum Phosphate Calcis, ʒj.
Divide in chartulas, vj.—Signa.—One every two or three hours in fevers. Mixed in syrup or molasses.

This powder, which has been introduced as the succedaneum of the celebrated Fever powder of Dr. James, has lately been pronounced inert, by Richard Phillips, a chemist of London. Learning that it had produced no effect, when largely exhibited, he determined to examine it *chemically*, and found it to consist of peroxide of antimony, (which he says is inert,) and the phosphate of lime in mixture. Dr. Paris observes, "it will be difficult for the chemist to persuade the physician he can never have derived any benefit from the exhibition of antimonial powder."

Powders of Precipitated Sulphur of Antimony, Calomel, &c.

℞. Sulphuris Antimonii Præcipitati.
Calomelanos, āā. gr. vj.
Pulveris Gummi Guaiaci, ʒj.
Misce.—Fiant chartulæ, vj.—Signa.—To be taken morning and evening, with double or even triple proportion of the ingredients if necessary. In some cutaneous diseases.

MIXTURES, &c.

Mixture of Subcarbonate of Potash, Lemon Juice, &c. vulgo, Neutral or Saline Mixture.

℞. Succi Limonis Recenti, ℥iss.
Subcarbonatis Potassæ, q. s. ad saturandum.
Sacchari Albi, ʒj. vel ʒij.
Tartritis Antimonii, gr. j.
Aquæ Fluvialis vel Menthæ, ℥iij.
Misce.—A table-spoonful may be taken every two hours in fevers.

This preparation is one of our most elegant and

agreeable diaphoretics. Its powers are decidedly increased by the addition of tartar emetic. This, however, may be omitted, and the sweet spirits of nitre substituted, if it be preferred.

Effervescing Draught.

℞. Subcarbonatis Potassæ, ʒij.
Aquæ Fluvialis, ℥iv.
Misce.—Fiat Solutio.
℞. Succi Limonis Recenti.
Aquæ Fluvialis, āā. ℥ij.
Misce, et Signa.—Mix two table-spoonsful of the lemonade with one of the alkaline solution, and let it be drunk while effervescing, *and repeated pro re nata.*

This preparation differs from the neutral mixture more in the mode of exhibition than in any other important particular. It is of great value where the irritability of the stomach precludes the use of the ordinary diaphoretics.

Sweet Spirits of Nitre, with Antimonial Wine, &c.

℞. Tincturæ Thebaicæ, gtt. xxv.
Spiritus Nitri Dulcis, ʒj.
Vini Antimonii, gtt. xl.
Aquæ Fluvialis, ℥ss.
Fiat Mistura.—To be given at a dose, and repeated *pro re nata.*

Doctor Chapman observes in his Therapeutics—"this combination very frequently acts as a diuretic in dropsy, and has more than once, within my knowledge, removed the effusion in this disease, under circumstances the least to be expected."

Sweet Spirits of Nitre, &c.

℞. Spiritus Nitri Dulcis, ℥j.
Vini Antimonii Tartarizati, ʒij.
Misce, et Signa.—A tea-spoonful may be taken every hour or two hours, in barley water, during the hot stage of intermittent and other fevers.

Water of Acetated Ammonia, &c.

℞. Liquoris Ammoniæ Acetatis, ℥ij.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ℥j.
Vini Antimonii, ʒj.
Aquæ Fluvialis, ℥ij.
Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A table-spoonful every two or three hours.

Tincture of Tolu with Wine of Antimony, &c.

℞. Tincturæ Tolutani, ʒv.
Pulveris Gummi Arabici, ʒiij.
Sacchari Albi, ʒj.
Vini Antimonii, ℥ss.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ℥vj.
Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A table-spoonful three or four times a day.

This is a stimulating diaphoretic, and will be found serviceable in pectoral diseases, accompanied with an excessive mucous discharge, which appears to depend upon debility of the lungs.

Mixture with Camphor, Antimonial Wine, &c.

℞. Misturæ Camphoratæ, ℥ss.
Aquæ Ammoniæ Acetatæ, ℥ss.
Vini Antimonii, gtt. xl.
Tincturæ Opii, gtt. xx.
Misce, et Signa.—To be taken at bed-time, or oftener, but in the latter case diminishing the quantity of laudanum.

For the prescription for *Mistura Camphorata* see stimulants.

Mixture with Gum Guaiacum, &c.

℞. Pulveris Gummi Guaiaci, ʒij.
——— Nitratis Potassæ, ʒiss.
——— Gummi Arabici, ʒj.
Tartritis Antimonii, gr. iss.
Pulveris Glycyrrhizæ, ℈j.
Aquæ Fluvialis, vel Menthæ, ℥viij.
Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A table-spoonful three or four times a day.

This preparation, if made without the extract of liquorice, is disposed to turn green, which gives it an unpleasant appearance, and alarms the patient sometimes so much as to induce him to refrain from it until the physician arrives. Dr. Griffitts has therefore used the liquorice, which he says completely prevents the change of colour. It is employed principally in rheumatic cases.

Solution of Sulphate of Magnesia with Tartar Emetic.

Give of this solution a table-spoonful every hour.

For the prescription see Cathartics.

Solution of the Citrate of Ammonia, &c.

℞. Succi Limonis Recenti, ℥j.
Subcarbonatis Ammoniæ, q. s. ad saturandum.
Sacchari Albi, ʒj.
Aquæ Fluvialis vel Menthæ, ℥iv.
Fiat Mistura.—Signa.—A table-spoonful may be taken every two or three hours, pro re nata.

This preparation is seldom employed in the practice of this city. It may, however, be beneficially given, where we wish a pleasant stimulating diaphoretic.

Infusion of Boneset.

℞. Eupatorii Perfoliati, ℥j.
Aquæ Bullientis, Oj.
Infuse for thirty minutes in a covered vessel. Then decant and take a wine-glassful every hour, till perspiration is freely produced. The infusion must be taken as hot as it can be drunk, otherwise it will be likely to produce vomiting.

Decoction of Sarsaparilla, &c.

℞. Give of the Compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla a tea-cupful four or five times a day.

This preparation, the formula for which is to be found in almost any Pharmacopœia, has long been celebrated in the sequelæ of syphilis, and the disease produced by the improper exhibition of mercury. It is also much employed in rheumatism. The rules laid down in the Dispensatories for the preparation of the decoction should be closely observed.

Infusion of the Asclepias Decumbens, or Pleurisy Root.

℞. Radicis Asclepiadis Decumbentis, ℥j.
Aquæ Bullientis, Oiss.
Fiat infusum.—Signa.—A tea-cupful to be taken warm, as frequently as the stomach will bear it.

Professor Chapman observes of this plant—"as a diaphoretic, I think it is distinguished by great certainty and permanency of operation, and has this estimable property, that it produces its effects without increasing much the force of the circulation, raising the temperature of the surface or creating inquietude and restlessness."—*Therapeutics, vol. I. p.* 347.

Decoction of Barley with Nitrate of Potash.

℞. Decocti Hordei, Oj.
Nitratis Potassæ, ʒij.
Succi Limonis, ℥j. vel ℥ij.
Fiat potus.—To be used warm by the patient as a common drink.

Infusion of Pipsisseway.

℞. Pyrolæ Umbellatæ, ℥j.
Aquæ Bullientis, Oj.
Fiat infusum.—A tea-cupful every two hours.

* For Decoction of Barley see Dietetics.

CLASS VI.

EXPECTORANTS.

DURING the administration of Expectorants the patient should be kept warm, and, if the complaint be violent, in bed.

Experience has proved that *free purging* is hurtful in nearly all pulmonary diseases. *Gentle evacuations* from the bowels, however, are indispensable, and will be found to aid the operation of this class of medicines.

POWDERS, PILLS, &c.

Powder of Myrrh, Ipecacuanha, &c.

℞. Pulveris Myrrhæ, gr. xij.
——— Ipecacuanhæ, gr. vj.
——— Potassæ Nitratis, ʒss.
Misce, et divide in doses quatuor.—One to be taken every fourth hour. A stimulating expectorant.—*Paris, Pharmacologia.*

Compound Powder of Ipecacuanha.

℞. Pulveris Doveri, ʒss.
Divide in chartulas iij.—Signa.—One, two or three times a day, in sugar and water.

This remedy is introduced under the head Diaphoretics, where perhaps it most properly belongs; but it often proves of such decided advantage as an expectorant, that it also deserves an insertion here.

Powder with Nitrate of Potash, Calomel, Opium, &c.

℞. Nitratis Potassæ, ʒj.
Calomelanos, gr. vj.
Pulveris Opii, gr. iij.
——— Ipecacuanhæ, gr. vj.
Misce, et divide in chartulas vj.—Signa.—One every two or three hours in syrup or molasses.

This preparation closely resembles the former with the exception that it contains *calomel*, which is often serviceable in pleuritic cases, probably from its influence over the hepatic system.

It may be remarked, that all powders containing calomel, or other metallic preparations, should be given in syrup or molasses, as they fall to the bottom when water is employed as the vehicle.

Pills of Sulphate of Zinc and Myrrh.

℞. Sulphatis Zinci, gr. x.
Pulveris Myrrhæ, ʒiss.
Confectionis Rosarum, q. s.—ut fiant pilulæ xx.

This prescription is taken from the Pharmacologia of Dr. Paris, who recommends two to be taken twice a day.

It is principally used in pertussis, in which disease a more efficient direction would be to give a pill every two hours. Dr. Paris remarks, that the principal nostrums for hooping-cough are formed either of opium or sulphate of zinc.

Pills of Cicuta, Ipecacuanha, &c.

℞. Extracti Conii.
Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ compositi, āā. gr. x.
Misce.—Fiant pilulæ iv.—Of which two may be taken at bed time.—In pulmonary irritation, attended with rheumatic and other local pains.

Pills of Sulphate of Zinc.

℞. Sulphatis Zinci, ℈ss.
Conservæ Rosarum, q. s.—ut fiant pilulæ xx.—One of these pills may be given three times a day.

They are recommended by some physicians in phthisis and pertussis.

Pills of Calomel, Squills, &c.

℞. Calomelanos, gr. xxiv.
Pulveris Scillarum, ʒss.
Tartritis Antimonii, gr. vj.
Pulveris Opii, gr. xviij.
Fiant pilulæ xxiv.—Signa.—One every night.—In catarrhal affections.

Ipecacuanha Pills.

℞. Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ, gr. xv.
Saponis Albi, q. s.—ut fiant pilulæ xv.—Signa.—One three times a day.

These pills are employed in protracted catarrh, and in some cases of incipient phthisis.

Pills of Myrrh, &c.

℞. Myrrhæ Gummi Resinæ, ʒiss.
Scillæ Exsiccatæ, ʒss.
Extracti Hyosciami, ℈ij.
Aquæ Fontanæ, q. s.—ut fiant pilulæ xxx.—Two to be taken night and morning.

These pills are recommended by Dr. Paris in cases of phthisis and catarrh attended with great debility of the lungs.

Lozenges with Liquorice, Opium, &c.

℞. Pulveris Gummi Acaciæ.
——— Extracti Glycyrrhizæ.
——— Sacchari Albi, āā. ʒij.
——— Opii, gr. vj.
Olei Anisi, gtt. iv.
Misce, et adde—
Aquæ Fontanæ, q. s.—ut fiant troches lx.—Signa.—One of these may be dissolved in the mouth three or four times a day.

They are the celebrated *Cough Lozenges* of Dr. Wistar.

MIXTURES, SYRUPS, &c.

Mixture with Extract of Liquorice, &c. vulgo, Brown Mixture.

℞. Pulveris Extracti Glycyrrhizæ.
——— Gummi Arabici, āā. ʒij.
Aquæ Ferventis, ℥iv.
Misce.—Fiat solutio, et adde—
Spiritus Nitri Dulcis, ʒij.
Vini Antimonii, ʒij.
Tincturæ Opii, gtt. xl. vel. lx.
Signa.—A table-spoonful for a dose, pro re nata.—In Catarrh.

Mixture with Syrup of Squills, &c.

℞. Syrupi Scillarum, ℥ss.
Tincturæ Opii Camphoratæ, ʒij.
Vini Antimonii, ʒj.
Pulveris Gummi Arabici, ʒss.
Aquæ Fluvialis, ℥ij.
Misce, et signa.—A tea-spoonful every hour or two hours.

This is more particularly designed for children.

Compound Syrup of Squills, vulgo, Coxe's Hive Syrup.

℞. Syrupi Scillarum Compositi, ℥j.
A tea-spoonful may be given to a child of one year old every quarter, half, or one hour, according to the violence of the disease.

Strongly recommended in pertussis by Professor Coxe.

Mixture of Extract of Conium, &c.

℞. Extracti Conii Maculati, ʒj.
Tincturæ Opii Camphoratæ, ℥ss.
Syrupi Tolutani, ℥ss.
Aquæ Rosarum, ℥iv.
Misce, et signa.—From half to a whole tea-spoonful may be given once in four hours to a child one year old.

Dr. Pearson in his work on Pertussis recommends

the above as a valuable formula where it is desirable to give a narcotic.

Mistura Moschi.

See Antispasmodics.

Mixture of Oil of Amber, &c.

℞. Olei Succini, gtt. lxxx.
Gummi Arabici.
Sacchari Albi, āā. ℥ss.
Tincturæ Balsami Tolutani, ʒij.
Aquæ Fontis, ℥iv.
Fiat Mistura secundum artem.—Signa.—A table-spoonful every two or three hours.—In spasmodic cough.

Mixture with Sub-carbonate of Potash, &c.

℞. Sub-carbonatis Potassæ, ʒij.
Vini Antimonii, ʒj.
Tincturæ Opii, gtt. xl.
Spiritus Lavendulæ Compositi, ʒij.
Aquæ Fluvialis, ℥iv.
Fiat mistura.—And let a table-spoonful be taken every hour or two hours.

Mixture with Sub-carbonate of Soda, &c.

℞. Sub-carbonatis Sodæ, gr. xij.
Vini Ipecacuanhæ, gtt. xx.
Tincturæ Thebaicæ, gtt. iv.
Aquæ Fontis, ℥j.
Misce.—Signa.—Give a tea-spoonful every two or three hours.

This preparation is designed for children, and is used principally in pertussis.

Solution of Sub-carbonate of Potash with Cochineal.

℞. Sub-carbonatis Potassæ, ℈j.
Pulveris Coccinellæ, ℈ss.
Sacchari Albi, ʒj.
Aquæ Fontanæ, ℥iv.
Fiat solutio.—Dose for children a tea-spoonful every two or three hours.

This is a popular remedy in pertussis.

Mixture with Tincture of Digitalis, &c.

℞. Tincturæ Digitalis, ℥ss.
——— Opii, gtt. lx.
Aquæ Fluvialis, ℥ijss.
Misce.—A small tea-spoonful may be taken three or four times a day.—In hæmoptysis, and in incipient phthisis.

Solution of Assafœtida, &c.

℞. Gummi Assæfœtidæ, ʒj.
Aquæ Fluvialis, ℥iv.
Fiat solutio, et adde—
Tincturæ Tolutanæ, ℥ss.
——— Opii, gtt. xl. vel. l.
A tea-spoonful to a child every two hours, and a pap-spoonful, (or more,) as frequently to an adult.

This preparation is one of great value in pertussis and all spasmodic diseases of the chest.

Solution of Gum Ammoniac, &c.

℞. Gummi Ammoniaci, ʒj.
Aquæ Fontanæ, ℥iv.
Fiat solutio, et adde—
Oxymellis Scillarum, ℥ij.
Tincturæ Opii Camphoratæ, ℥ss.
A table-spoonful may be given every two hours.

This is a stimulating expectorant, and is useful in cases where debility appears to be the principal disease of the lungs.

Mixture with Milk of Assafœtida and Acetate of Ammonia.

℞. Gummi Assæfœtidæ, ʒss.
Liquoris Ammoniæ Acetatis.
Aquæ Menthæ, āā. ℥ij.
Fiat mistura.—A tea-spoonful to children and a table-spoonful to adults in coughs, *pro re nata.*

The simple solution is frequently employed, and may, in some cases, be found to answer every purpose of a more complicated prescription.

Mixture with Balsam Peru, &c.

℞. Balsami Peruviani, ʒss.
Mucilaginis Acaciæ, ʒij.
Aquæ Cinnamomi.
——— Distillatæ, āā. ℥ss.
Misce.—Signa.—To be taken at once, and repeated three or four times a day.—In cases of debilitated lungs.

The different *Balsams* have been almost proscribed from the class of expectorants on account of their stimulating qualities. Balsam Copaiva was once employed, and has again been proposed by a modern writer, in diseases of the trachea.

The author once used it with great advantage in that peculiar hoarseness which sometimes results from a violent attack of measles.

Mixture of Gum Ammoniac and Nitric Acid, vulgo, Nitric Lac Ammoniac.

℞. Gummi Ammoniaci, ℈ijss.
Acidi Nitrici, ʒij.
Aquæ Fontanæ, ℥viij.
Pour the Nitric Acid and water together, then add the compound gradually to the gum, incorporating them well together in a composition mortar.

This preparation is strongly recommended in protracted catarrh, and some stages of phthisis pulmonalis, by Dr. J. Stuart, author of a treatise on *Colds*.

Mixture of Spermaceti, &c.

℞. Spermatis Ceti, ʒij.
Sacchari Albi, ʒiij.
Tincturæ Opii Camphoratæ, ℥ss.
Aquæ Fluvialis, ℥viij.
Rub the spermaceti and sugar together with the yolk of an egg, then gradually mix the water.—A table-spoonful for a dose four or five times a day.—In Catarrh.

Mucilage of Gum Arabic.

℞. Gummi Acaciæ Optimi, ℥j.
Aquæ Ferventis, ℥iv.
Fiat solutio.

Used in most pectoral diseases.

Infusion of Flaxseed, &c.

℞. Seminum Lini Contus. ℥j.
Radicis Glycyrrhizæ, ℥ss.
Aquæ Bullientis, Oij.
Macerate for two or three hours near the fire in a covered vessel; strain, and add lemon juice sufficient to make it agreeable.

It may be given as a common drink in catarrh.

Decoction of Iceland Moss.

℞. Lichenis Icelandici, ℥j.
Aquæ Fluvialis, Oiss.
Boil to one pint, and strain.

This remedy once acquired great celebrity in coughs; but was overrated and lost its reputation. It contains a bitter quality, which often recommends it in dyspepsia and in phthisis. From this it may be freed if necessary, by macerating it before boiling, and throwing the first liquor away.—To be taken *ad libitum* by the patient.

Solution of Prussic Acid, &c.

℞. Acidi Hydrocyanici, gtt. viij.
Gummi Acaciæ.
Sacchari Albi, āā. ʒij.
Aquæ Fluvialis, ℥viij.
Fiat solutio.—A table-spoonful to be given three or four times a day.

This remedy is now seldom employed in this country, although it enjoyed a short lived reputation when

first introduced. It is, however, possible that the cases to which it is applicable have not been sufficiently discriminated, and that it has been too hastily proscribed from our *practical* Materia Medica. The author of this work is acquainted with a case of chronic hepatitis, where, after every other remedy apparently failed, it was productive of the most unequivocal benefit. The quantity in this case was gradually increased to ten drops in the day.

Its general application, however, has been to diseases of the chest.

Decoction of Seneka-Root.

℞. Radicis Polygalæ Senegæ Contusæ, ℥j.
——— Glycyrrhizæ, ℥ss.
Aquæ Fontanæ, Oiss.
Boil down to a pint, and strain.

This decoction is serviceable in pectoral diseases. In croup, the author has seen it productive of great benefit.

INHALATION.

Inhalation is a means of applying remedies directly to the lungs.

The best instrument for this purpose is the *Inhaler* of Mudge. As a substitute for this the common tea-pot may be used, or a funnel inverted over a bowl.

The substances usually selected for inhalation are—

The steam of warm water.

The steam of vinegar, produced by pouring it into boiling water.

Also, Balsam Tolu, as follows:—

℞. Balsami Tolutani, ℥j.
Aquæ Bullientis, Oj.
Misce.—To be inhaled in debility of the lungs.

Æther is also used alone, or impregnated. When saturated with cicuta, and inhaled from a wine-glass, it is said to be serviceable in protracted catarrh, pneumonia, consumption, &c. Stramonium is an article recommended particularly in asthma and consumption. The root is cut, dried, and smoked from a common pipe.

Fumigations of *tar* and *turpentine* are also recommended from high authority. The former is said to have cured consumption. The remedy is applied by placing the tar on a dish over coals, and suffering it to evaporate slowly.

The fumes of *resin* are frequently employed by Dr. Parrish of this city; he places some pieces of the article on a hot shovel or some coals, and allows the patient to inhale it gradually until it is ascertained whether it can be borne. To some persons it is very agreeable, while the lungs of others cannot tolerate it. He has found it beneficial in debility of the lungs, whether idiopathic or the result of disease; and also advises it in pertussis and phthisis.

CLASS VII.

EMMENAGOGUES.

EMMENAGOGUES are those medicines which promote the menstrual discharge, or restore it when entirely suppressed. Although by some authors the specific action of these medicines to the uterus, has been questioned, if not denied, yet by others, whose authority is equally to be trusted, it has been fully acknowledged.

It must, however, be observed, that amenorrhœa occurs under opposite states of the system; and where general *debility* appears to be the cause of the local disease, it is adviseable to accompany the emmenagogue with an active course of tonics. While, on the contrary, if the obstruction is apparently the effect of a *plethoric habit*, bleeding, cathartics, &c. are essential preliminaries to the exhibition of a specific remedy.

POWDERS.

Powder of Hiera Picra.

℞. Pulveris Hieræ Picræ, ʒj.
Divide in chartulas, vj.—One three times a day.

This article is placed under the head of cathartics, but it is a remedy so generally employed as an emmenagogue, that it appears necessary also to insert it here.

Powder of Madder.

℞. Pulveris Rubiæ Tinctoriæ, ℥ss.
Signa.—A small tea-spoonful to be taken morning, noon, and night, in sugar and water.

Powder with Savin, &c.

℞. Sabinæ Exsiccatæ.
Pulveris Zingiberis, āā. ʒj.
——— Potassæ Sulphatis, ʒij.
Fiant pulveres, vj.—Signa.—One to be taken twice a day.

Powder with Savin and Cantharides.

℞. Pulveris Sabinæ, ʒij.
——— Cantharidum, gr. ij.
Misce, et divide in pulveres, iv.—Signa.—One to be taken every night, going to bed.

Powder of Spurred Rye.

℞. Pulveris Secalis Cornuti, ℈ij.
Divide in chartulas, iv. Of which one may be taken morning and night, in sugar and water.

Drs. Chapman and Dorsey have placed this remedy under the head of emmenagogues, though we are not aware that it has ever been successfully employed as such.

PILLS.

Pills of Myrrh, Sulphate of Iron, &c.

℞. Gummi Myrrhæ.
Sulphatis Ferri, āā. ℈ij.
Sub-carbonatis Potassæ.
Saponis Purificati, āā. ʒss.
Fiat massa, in pilulas xl. dividenda. Of which two may be taken morning, noon, and night. In that suppression of the catamenia which is incident to phthisis pulmonalis.

Pills of Sulphate of Iron, Jalap, &c.

℞. Sulphatis Ferri, ℈j.
Pulveris Sennæ.
——— Jalapæ.
——— Supertartritis Potassæ, āā. ℈ss.
——— Zingiberis, gr. xij.
Syrupi Simplicis, q. s.—ut fiat massa, in pilulas xxv. dividenda.

The patient is directed to take three twice in the day, followed by twenty drops of the tinctura ferri muriatis, in a glass of some bitter infusion.

This compound is sold by the apothecaries as a patent medicine, under the name of *Hooper's Pills*.

Pills of Aloes, Sulphate of Iron, &c.

℞. Sulphatis Ferri Exsiccati, ℈j.
Pulveris Aloes, ℈ij.
——— Caryophyli, gr. v.
Terebinthinæ Venetæ, q. s.—ut fiant pilulæ xx.
Signa.—One to be taken three times a day.

DECOCTIONS, TINCTURES, &c.

Decoction of Seneka.

℞. Radicis Senegæ Contusæ, ℥j.
Corticis Aurantii, ʒij.
Aquæ Fluvialis, Oj.
Let the seneka simmer over a slow fire until the fluid is reduced one-third; add the orange-peel, cover until cool, and then strain.

Dr. Chapman observes—"My rule in the administration of the medicine in these cases, (i. e. of amenorrhœa,) is to give about four ounces of the decoction, more or less, during the day, according to the circumstances of the case. But at the time when the menstrual effort is expected to be made, and until the discharge is actually induced, I push the dose as far as the stomach will allow, having given as much as two ounces every hour."—*Therapeutics, vol. II. p.* 38.

Mixture of Camphor, &c.

℞. Camphoræ, ℈j.
Spiritus Vinosi Rectificati, q. s.—ut fiat pulvis: dein adde—
Pulveris Gummi Arabici, ʒj.
Sacchari Albi, q. s.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ℥j.
Fiat Mistura.

This mixture would more properly appear under the head of Narcotics, but as Dr. Dewees considers it particularly efficacious in dysmenorrhœa, we have given it a place with emmenagogues. He directs "one-half the above draught to be given the instant pain is experienced, and if not relieved in an hour or two, the remainder to be given."—*Syst. Mid. p.* 158.

Tincture of Hellebore.

℞. Tincturæ Hellebori Nigri, ℥j.
Signa.—A tea-spoonful three times a day, increasing the quantity as the stomach will admit of it.

Tincture of Hellebore, Myrrh, &c.

℞. Tincturæ Hellebori Nigri, ℥ss.
——— Myrrhæ, ℥j.
——— Cantharidum, ʒij.
Fiat mistura.—The patient may take thirty drops, three times a day, in a little sugar and water.

Tincture of Savin, &c.

℞. Tincturæ Sabinæ Compositæ, ℥j.
——— Hellebori Nigri, ℥ss.
——— Castorei, ʒij.
Fiat mistura.—Signa.—To take forty drops three times a day, in any vehicle.

Tincture of Guaiacum, (Dewees.)

℞. Pulveris Gummi Guaiaci, ℥iv.
Carbonatis Sodæ vel. Potassæ, ʒiss.
Pulveris Pimenti, ℥j.
Acoholis Diluti, ℔j.
Misce.—"Digest for a few days.—The volatile spirit of ammonia to be added *pro re nata*, in the proportion of a drachm or two to every four ounces of tincture."

The above formula is different from that adopted in the Pharmacopœias, for which reason we have in-

serted it here. Dr. Dewees informs us, that after nearly thirty-five years experience with this tincture, he has never known it fail in restoring the *suppressed catamenia*, where the suppression was an *idiopathic disease*. He gives it morning, noon, and night, in doses of a tea-spoonful in a little sweetened milk; and sometimes in a little Madeira, Sherry, or Teneriffe wine. It is occasionally necessary to continue the medicine for some weeks, on which occasions the dose must be judiciously augmented—*Syst. Mid. p.* 149.

Tincture of Cantharides, (Dewees.)

This tincture, as prepared from the formula of Dr. Dewees, differs from that kept in the shops in strength only. Ten drops may be taken three times a day and gradually increased; and, if necessary, until strangury is induced.

Mixture of Muriate of Iron, &c.

℞. Tincturæ Muriatis Ferri.
——— Aloes Compositæ, ℥ss.
——— Castorei, ʒij.
Fiat mistura.—Signa.—Take a tea-spoonful three times a day in a wine-glassful of chamomile.

Tincture of Hiera Picra.

℞. Tincturæ Hieræ Picræ, ℥j.
Signa.—A tea-spoonful to be taken three times a day in any vehicle.

Compound Tincture of Aloes.

℞. Tincturæ Aloes et Myrrhæ, ℥j.
Dose.—A tea-spoonful *pro re nata.*

CLASS VIII.

ANTHELMINTICS.

ANTHELMINTICS are medicines employed to destroy and bring away worms from the alimentary canal. They are also termed Vermifuges.

The only unequivocal proof of the existence of worms in the alimentary canal is the ejection of some of them *per anum*, or, as sometimes happens, by the mouth. When, in such cases vermifuges are resorted to, they must be persevered in for several days, with the occasional intervention of an active cathartic.

POWDERS.

Calomel with Gamboge.

℞. Calomelanos, gr. v.
Pulveris Gambogiæ, gr. vj. vel. x.
Misce.—For an adult.—To be taken in syrup early in the morning.

Gamboge is sometimes given in doses of fifteen or twenty grains for the tape-worm, and is highly spoken of in such cases.

Calomel with Pink-Root.

℞. Calomelanos, gr. viij.
Pulveris Spigeliæ, gr. xvj.
Misce.—Signa.—To be taken two mornings in succession, and the afternoon of the second day followed by a dose of castor oil or senna and manna.—For children upwards of four years old.

Pink-Root with Savin, &c.

℞. Pulveris Spigeliæ.
——— Sennæ, āā. ℥ij.
———Sabinæ, gr. xij.

Fiant chartulæ vj.—Signa.—One every morning till three are taken, then give a dose of castor oil; if the effect is not produced, the remainder may be exhibited after the same manner.

Common Salt with Cochineal.

℞. Muriatis Sodæ, ℥iij.
Coccinellæ Pulverizatæ, gr. xv.

Fiant doses vj.—Signa.—One every morning, following the last dose with some purgative medicine.

Dr. Rush speaks in high terms of this remedy.

Carbonate of Iron.

℞. Carbonatis Ferri, ℥j.

Divide in chartulas iij.—One powder to be taken before breakfast.

Of this remedy also, the late Professor Rush had a very favourable opinion. He gave it in doses of from 5 grs. to ℥ss. to children of from one year old to ten, and sometimes in half ounce doses, with safety and success. It is chiefly used in tape-worm.—*See Observ. and Inquiries, p.* 213.

Powder of Male Fern.

Give of the Powder of the Male Fern Root from one to three drachms, in a large cupful of any distilled water, early in the morning. If the stomach should reject it, the powder must be repeated again, as soon as the sickness has gone off, in the same quantity. When it has been upon the stomach about two hours, a strong cathartic bolus made of calomel and gamboge, (eight or ten grs. of the last and five or six grs. of the first,) must be taken, and worked off with a draught of green tea every now and then; and its operation may be still further promoted, if necessary, by half an ounce, or ℥vj. of salts, dissolved in warm water. Till the worm comes away, which

generally happens on the same day, the patient is to take nothing but broth. If, however, the worm should not be discharged, either wholly or in part, the powder is to be repeated, with the same regimen, the next day.—In the tape-worm. —*Nouffer.*

It has been suggested, and it appears to us with great probability, that the purge directed to follow this remedy is that on which the greatest reliance is to be placed.

Tin Electuary.

℞. Pulveris Stanni, ʒvj. vel. ℥j.
*Sacchari Liquidi, ℥iv.
Misce.—Two or three table-spoonsful may be given early in the morning upon an empty stomach, to be repeated till the whole be taken, and then followed by an active cathartic.

The efficacy of this remedy is said to be increased by combination with sulphur, by which means sulphuretted hydrogen would be generated, and the worm destroyed by this offensive gas. Larger doses than those mentioned are sometimes prescribed.

Cowhage Electuary.

℞. Spicularum Dolichi, ʒj.
Mellis Liquidi, q. s.—ut fiat electuareum.—Dose a tea-spoonful to a child two or three years old; to be given on an empty stomach in the mornings of three successive days, and then followed by a brisk cathartic.—In *Lumbrici.*

INFUSIONS, DECOCTIONS, &c.

Infusion of Pink-Root, &c. vulgo, Worm Tea.

℞. Radicis Spigeliæ Marilandicæ, ℥ss.
Sennæ Foliorum, ʒij.
Mannæ Optimæ, ℥j.
Seminum Fœniculi, ʒij. vel. ℥ss.
Aquæ Bullientis, Oj.
Fiat Infusum.—Signa.—A wine-glassful may be given to a child of two years old three or four times a day.

* Molasses. Any syrup will of course answer the same purpose.

Infusion of Pink-Root.

℞. Radicis Spigeliæ, ℥j.
Aquæ Bullientis, Oj.
Fiat infusum.—Of which a child may take from one to two table-spoonfuls at a dose; an adult from ℥j. to ℥iv.

The spigelia sometimes affects children violently; hence the necessity of caution in its use.

Decoction of the Geoffrea Bark.

℞. Corticis Geoffreæ, ℥j.
Aquæ Fontanæ, Oij.
To be boiled over a slow fire until it assumes the colour of amber or Madeira wine.—Dose for adults four table-spoonsful; for children two or three years old, one table-spoonful; and so in proportion to the age and strength of the patient.—The dose of the extract of this medicine is stated by Dr. Chapman to be three grains, and of the powder, ʒss.

We are not aware that the remedy has been much employed in this city. Cold water is to be avoided while using this decoction; if, however, any unpleasant consequences follow its exhibition, and particularly where an overdose has been given, our best resource is Oleum Ricini, together with tepid water acidulated with lemon-juice, or some other vegetable acid.

Mixture of Wormseed Oil.

℞. Olei Chenapodii, ʒj.
Sacchari Albi.
Gummi Arabici, āā. ʒiss.
Misce, secundum artem; tunc adde—
Aquæ Menthæ Sativæ, ℥ijss.
A tea-spoonful of this preparation may be given four times a day for two days in succession, and then purged off with castor oil or salts.—For children of three to eight years old.

This is a vermifuge of considerable reputation in

this country. It is generally used in *Lumbrici* and *Ascarides;* though we have heard of its having been successfully given for *Tenia,* but in much larger doses.

Spirit of Turpentine,

Is recommended for *Tape-worm,* in doses of ℥ss. to ℥ij. daily, taken in honey.

Dr. Chapman speaks highly of this remedy; and the safety of such doses seems now to be fully established.

Olive Oil and Ammonia.

℞. Olei Olivarum, ℥viij.
Spiritus Ammoniæ Aromatici, ʒij.
Dose, three spoonsful night and morning.

This remedy is highly spoken of by some authors, and may be given in much larger quantities; if it should not purge, it will be necessary to follow it with some aloetic or other cathartic preparation.

Decoction of the Bark of Pomegranate.

℞. Corticis Radicis Granati, ʒij.
Aquæ Fontanæ, Oiss.
To be boiled away one-half, and given in doses of an ounce several times in the day.

The efficacy of the bark of the root of the Pomegranate, says Dr. Ainslie, (Mat. Med. of Hindostan,) as a remedy for the tape-worm, is now well established in India.—*Paris, vol. 2, p. 173.*

Aloetic Enema.

℞. Gummi Aloes, ʒij.
Lactis Recentis, Oj.
Fiat enema.—The half of this may be given to a child eight or ten years old.—In *Ascarides.*

Enema of Camphor, &c.

℞. Camphoræ, ʒj.
Olei Olivarum, ℥ij.
Misce pro enemate.

This preparation is particularly adapted to *Ascarides,* and should be freely thrown up the rectum for three or four successive nights. No remedy is more effectual than this in relieving the intolerable itching caused by those worms.

Enemata are the most certain of all remedies in *Ascarides;* they may be made of various substances, such as solution of assafœtida, of common salt, hepar sulphuris, &c. &c.

CLASS IX.

EPISPASTICS.

"By the ancients, all the external applications which redden or inflame the skin, were called *Epispastice*, and these were designated according to the several degrees of effect:—the slightest, entitled *phœnigmoi*, the next, *sinapismi*, the more active, *vesicatorii*, and the strongest, *caustici*."

We shall, however, as heretofore, follow the arrangement adopted by Dr. Chapman, and divide them into rubefacients, blisters, and caustics. And with him too, we shall first speak of *blisters*.

As a general rule, blisters should remain on the patient twelve hours, in order to insure their full effect. There are individuals, however, whose skins are so delicate, that a shorter application will answer every purpose; in children, it is seldom, and perhaps never, necessary to leave them on longer than six or eight hours. When they are applied to the scalp, twenty-four hours is almost universally required; and Dr. Chapman directs the hair to be shaved, if possible, some hours before the application is made. We would also propose the use of a mustard poultice previously, where it is of great importance to secure the full and speedy effect of the blister.

The usual dressing, when a blister is taken off, is the basilicon ointment, or cabbage leaves, for the first

few times, and then the ceratum simplex. In order to keep it open, the weak epispastic, or savin ointment, will be found sufficient.

In acute cases of disease, these remedies ought never to precede those means which have a tendency to reduce the system. It is generally admitted, that otherwise employed, they do harm, though there are individuals of acknowledged experience, who say "they can bring a patient to the blistering point at pleasure," and in pleurisy, and some other acute diseases, apply them soon after a free bleeding. It is universally admitted that the blister should be placed as near the affected part as possible. In fevers, they are usually put on the inside of the fore-arms or legs, back of the neck, or between the shoulders.

Where the system is very prostrate, they should be applied to the inside of the thighs, or the two last places mentioned: for when the circulation is very languid in the extremities, they seldom draw well, and are even liable to produce gangrene by exhausting the little vitality that remains.

Where, from peculiarity of constitution, *strangury* is produced by them, we must take them off after a few hours, and bathe the part with sweet oil or some such mild application—if this proves insufficient, resort must be had to diluent drinks, such as flaxseed tea or barley water, with the sweet spirits of nitre; camphor or parsley tea, or bladders filled with warm water and applied to the pubes. An opium suppository, or injection, will be found very advantageous.

It is said by some writers, that if a blister be sprinkled with powdered camphor, previous to its application, strangury will never result: this precau-

tion is by no means to be relied on, though it will be well to give it a trial where strangury is anticipated.

Epispastic Ointment.

℞. Ceræ Flavæ.
Resinæ.
Axungiæ Porcinæ, āā. ʒvj.
Melt over a slow fire, and when at the temperature of 98° add slowly—
Pulveris Cantharidum, ʒvijss.
Misce, et fiat unguentum.

If the cantharides be united with the melted plaster before it is partially cooled, they are liable to be injured by the heat.

In employing this ointment, the margin of the blister should be covered with adhesive plaster, in order to confine it to its place and prevent its creating unnecessary irritation. Another mode is to draw strips across it diagonally, which plan we generally prefer; it prevents the blister from rising in the middle, and thereby partially defeating its object.

It is mentioned in Paris's Pharmacologia, that the flies may be deprived of their power of producing strangury, by first boiling them in water.

Tartar Emetic Plaster.

This may be made by sprinkling the powdered Tartrite of Antimony on the surface of a Burgundy Pitch or Adhesive Plaster, or on one made by spreading Basilicon, or Simple Ointment, on leather or linen. In either way the margin should be left clean.

This remedy requires a longer time to produce its effect than the ordinary blister; the irritation is of a peculiar and very painful kind.

Tartar Emetic Ointment.

℞. Tartritis Antimonii, ʒj.
Axungiæ Porcinæ, ℥j.
Misce.—Secundum artem.

This ointment, when applied to the skin, is a slow but certain means of exciting an eruption. We have given the formula of Dr. Hannay, of Strauraer, in Scotland. Dr. Jenner recommends a much larger proportion of the antimony.

Tartar Emetic Solution.

℞. Tartritis Antimonii, ʒj.
Muriatis Hydrargyri, gr. v.
Aquæ Distillatæ, ℥j.
Spiritus Lavandulæ Compositi, ʒj.
Solve sales in aqua, dein adde spiritum.

This solution is applied by wetting the fingers with it and rubbing it on the part. The rubbing should be continued for five or ten minutes, and after some hours a pustular eruption will appear. This prescription is taken from Dr. Hannay's essay "*De Tartratis Antimonii Usu Externo*," *p.* 26.

It has been extolled in pertussis, dyspnœa, cough, pains in the chest, &c. and in the removal of incipient tumours.

ISSUES AND SETONS.

These remedies are employed as substitutes for blisters, where a permanent discharge is desired. We have therefore inserted the best rules for their employment.

There are three kinds of issues in common use, by either of which we may procure a discharge of purulent matter for any length of time that may be requir-

ed. They are applied in different situations, according to circumstances, and some one of the following parts is generally chosen; the nape of the neck; the hollow of the deltoid muscle, and between the shoulders or ribs; in the inferior extremities they are most conveniently formed, in the inside of the leg, either above or below the knee.

1. *Blister Issue.*

To form this issue it is merely necessary to apply a blister to any part in the usual manner; the skin being thus removed, the discharge should be continued by means of stimulating ointments, as Unguentum Cantharidum, Ung. Basilici, Ung. Sabinæ, etc. These may be alternated with mild liniments, in order to prevent the ulceration and consequent discharge from becoming excessive.

2. *The Pea Issue.*

There are two modes of forming this issue: the first is made by means of a lancet; the part is merely taken in the thumb and finger, and an incision made by passing the lancet through the skin. The wound should be kept open by means of orange peas, the common pea, a bean, or a bit of orris root.

The following extracts from the *Surgeons Vade Mecum*, will best exemplify the manner of forming the issue with caustic:—

"The part is first to be covered with a piece of adhesive plaster, in the centre of which a circular hole has been cut of the size of the intended issue; in this hole the caustic, *kali purum*, made into a paste with soap, is to be placed. The whole is then to be covered with another plaster, secured by a bandage, and suffered to remain for *ten or twelve* hours. Generally in two or three days an eschar begins to separate, when the opening should be filled with the sub-

stance made choice of." These substances are enumerated above.

3. *The Seton.*

To form this artificial discharge, take the seton needle, to which is attached a skein of silk, the latter being partially anointed with some oleaginous substance. The needle is to be passed completely through the part chosen for the operation, after which it is removed, and the ends of the silk left hanging from the wound. It should be dressed every day, or twice a day with some mild ointment; and if this be not sufficient to keep up the discharge, the more stimulating unguents may be used, as mentioned when speaking of the Blister issue.

RUBEFACIENTS.

Those substances denominated rubefacients, not unfrequently vesicate on very delicate skins. The term therefore is relative. They are employed for the same purposes as blisters, and frequently with great advantage.

LINIMENTS, OINTMENTS, &c.

Decoction of Turpentine and Cantharides.

℞. Pulveris Cantharidum, ℥i.
Olei Terebinthinæ, ℥viij.
Boil them together for three hours, then filter.

This powerful stimulant was first made by Dr. Hartshorne, of this city, who has used it with great success in the typhoid state of fever. It is merely rubbed over the surface of the body.

Kentish Ointment.

℞. Unguenti Resinæ Flavæ, ℥ij.
Olei Terebinthinæ, ʒij vel. ℥ss.
Fiat unguentum.

This preparation has long been celebrated in burns and scalds. We must be careful to avoid touching the sound skin, for turpentine occasionally inflames it severely.

Liniment of Ammonia with Oil of Turpentine.

℞. Linimenti Ammoniæ, ℥iss.
Olei Terebinthinæ, ℥ss.
Misce, et fiat linimentum.

Liniment with Camphor, &c.

℞. Spiritus Camphorati, ℥iij.
Acidi Acetici Fortis, ℥j.
Fiat embrocatio.—To be applied to bruises, rheumatic parts, &c.

Soap Liniment, &c.

℞. Linimenti Saponis, ℥ij.
Aquæ Ammoniæ, ℥j.
Tincturæ Opii, ℥ss.
Fiat Linimentum.—To be used as above.

Liniment with Ammonia and Olive Oil, vulgo, Volatile Liniment.

℞. Olei Olivarum.
Aquæ Ammoniæ, āā. ℥j.
Misce.—This preparation is frequently employed in inflammation of the throat and other similar cases.

Liniment of Ammonia and Tartarized Antimony.

℞. Linimenti Ammoniæ, ℥j.
Tartritis Antimonii, ʒj.
Misce.—This is often applied to indolent tumours, and other swellings.

Liniment of Cantharides, &c.

℞. Camphoræ, ʒiij.
Solve in Decoctum Cantharidis, ℥ss.—et adde—
Unguenti Hydrargyri Fortis.
——— Simplicis, āā. ℥j.

Fiat Linimentum.—This preparation might be employed in cases of low fever, where it is desirable to rouse the system, and at the same time affect it with mercury; also in tumours.

Epithem with Tincture of Cantharides.

℞. Pulveris Cantharidum, ʒj.
Spiritus Vini Rectificati, ℥iv.
Digest with a gentle heat for two days.—Strain and add—
Camphoræ, ℥ss.
To be rubbed on the parts affected. In paralysis.

Epithem with Camphor and Carbonate of Ammonia.

℞. Spiritus Camphorati, ℥iv.
Subcarbonatis Ammoniæ, ℥ss.
Olei Juniperi.
—— Succini, āā. ʒij.
Misce.—To be employed in the same cases as the former.

Liniment of Oil of Amber, &c.

℞. Olei Succini Rectificati, ʒij.
—— Olivarum, ℥ss.
Tincturæ Opii, ʒij.
Spiritus Vini Gallici, ℥ij.
Fiat Linimentum.—Signa.—To be rubbed between the shoulders of children. In pertussis.

Cayenne Pepper and Alcohol Dilute.

℞. Pulveris Capsici, ʒij.
Spiritus Vini Diluti, ℥viij.
Misce.—This preparation forms an excellent rubefacient in cases of low fever. Dr. Chapman recommends it strongly in sciatica, and other rheumatic affections.

In dyspepsia, and some diseases of the head, attended with *cold feet*, socks dusted with Cayenne pepper are very useful.

CATAPLASMS, &c.

Cataplasm of Pepper, &c.

℞. Seminum Sinapeos Contus. ℔ss.
Piperis Nigri.
Pulveris Zingiberis, āā. ℥j.
Syrupi Simplicis, q. s.—ut fiat cataplasma.

To be applied to the region of the stomach in severe pain or sickness; or to the soles of the feet where it is wished to produce revulsion.

Spice Plaster.

℞. Pulveris Caryophillorum.
——— Cinnamomi.
——— Capsici Annui, āā. ℥ss.

Misce, et adde—
Farinæ.
Vini Gallici, āā. q. s.—ut fiat cataplasma.

Let the plaster, thus prepared, be made hot, and applied to the epigastric region.

Dr. Parrish speaks in the highest terms of this plaster in cholera.

Mustard Cataplasm.

℞. Pulveris Sinapeos, ℥ij.
Acidi Acetici Tepidi, q. s.—ut fiat cataplasma.

The uses of the mustard poultice are too well known to require description. We will only observe, that it is frequently made by adding an equal quantity of wheat or rye flour; this should always be done for children or other persons of delicate skins. It cannot generally be borne longer than a half hour or hour.

Garlic Cataplasm.

The Garlic Cataplasm is employed with the same intention as the mustard, though it is much less active. It may be made by bruising the cloves of garlic, and mixing them in a common poultice of bread and milk.

Cloves.

Quilt some powdered cloves in flannel, and wring them out in hot brandy. Thus prepared they form an excellent external application in cases of colic, and great irritability of the stomach, as it occurs in cholera.

Warm Strengthening Plaster.

℞. Picis Burgundici, ℥v.
Unguenti Cantharidum, ℥j.
Fiat Emplastrum.—This plaster is applied in the same way, and used in all the cases for which Burgundy Pitch is prescribed. It is irritating, and in some persons will draw a blister.

CAUSTICS, OR ESCHAROTICS.

Caustics or cauteries are divided into the actual and potential. The first consists of fire itself, and the second of those substances which destroy the living solids, either by excessive stimulation, or as some have supposed, by producing a chemical decomposition.

Common Caustic with Opium.

℞. Potassæ cum Calce, ℥ij.
Pulveris Opii, ℥ss.
Saponis Mollis, q. s.
Misce.—This preparation is employed for the same purposes as the common caustic.

Potassa.

The *Causticum Commune Acerrimum* is the pure Potash; when mixed with lime, its activity is lessened, and it is then called Causticum Commune Mitius. For the best mode of applying this remedy, see the remarks on issues. As this caustic spreads rapidly and eats deeply, care should be taken not to leave it on too long, when in the neighbourhood of large blood-vessels. When, however, we wish to arrest its effects, we may neutralize it at once by a little vinegar.

Lunar Caustic.

This caustic is the Nitras Argenti, deprived of its water of crystallization, fused and cast into moulds. Its mode of application is universally known. It is free from the inconveniences of the former.

Burnt Alum.

The *Alumen Ustum* is made by depriving this salt of its water of crystallization by heat. It is applied in powder to the fungous granulations of ulcers; and mixed with an equal part of powdered sugar, is used to remove specks or nebulæ of the cornea.

MINERAL ACIDS.

The mineral acids are all escharotics, though seldom employed because of the difficulty of managing fluids when used in this way. *Nitric Acid* diluted is sometimes applied to extensive foul ulcers, in warm weather, to destroy the animalculæ which are apt to be generated in such sores.

White Oxide of Arsenic.

℞. Oxidi Arsenici Albi, ℈j.
Aquæ Fontanæ, ℥ij.
Fiat solutio.

This solution is occasionally applied to cancerous sores; it was formerly used in the shape of powder or paste, as an empirical remedy. But it is now seldom employed from the circumstance of its producing constitutional irritation. Sir Astley Cooper mentions cases where, from its absorption when applied to open sores, partial if not complete paralysis of the limbs was the consequence.

Ointment of Arsenic.

℞. Oxidi Arsenici Pulveris, ʒj.
Adipis Suillæ.
Cerati Cetacei, āā. ʒvj.

Melt the cerate and lard over a slow fire, and then pour it on the White Oxide of Arsenic, and triturate it in a glass mortar until it is *intimately* united.—*Pharm. Chirurg.*—For cancers, &c.

The same care is required in its use as in the solution.

Ointment of Red Precipitate.

℞. Hydrargyri Oxydi Rubri, ʒj.
Terebinthinæ Venetæ, ℥j.
Fiat unguentum.

This preparation may be applied to indolent sores, and is said by some practitioners to be a specific in Itch.

White Precipitate.

℞. Hydrargyri Precipitati Albi, gr. xv.
Nitratis Potassæ, ʒss.
Florum Sulphuris, ʒj.
Bene terantur: adde—
Axungiæ Porcinæ, ℥ij.
Fiat unguentum.

Dr. Chapman remarks, that this ointment has long been celebrated in the cure of Itch.

Corrosive Sublimate and Lime Water.

℞. Muriatis Hydrargyri Corrosivi, gr. j. vel. iij.
Aquæ Calcis, ℥j.
Fiat solutio.—Signa.—The yellow wash.

For ordinary purposes one grain to the ounce will be sufficient. It is employed in phagœdænic and venereal ulcers.

Calomel and Lime Water.

℞. Calomelanos, ʒj.
Aquæ Calcis, ℥iv.
Misce.—Signa.—The black wash.

This prescription is used in the same cases as the other. The red oxide in that, and the black oxide of mercury in this, are precipitated by the lime-water. They are sometimes administered in the form of injections in gleets and obstinate gonorrhœa.

Lotion of Myrrh.

℞. Tincturæ Myrrhæ.
Liquoris Calcis, āā. ℥j.
Misce.

This lotion is recommended by Dr. Kirkland for taking down fungous flesh. In cases of fungous brain he found it extremely serviceable applied to the excrescence on dossils of lint.

Powder of Verdigris.

℞. Sub-acetatis Cupri.
Calomelanos, āā. ℈j.
Fiat pulvis subtillissimus.—For chancres and indolent ulcers.

Powdered Rhubarb, &c.

℞. Pulveris Rhubarbari.
——— Ipecacuanhæ, āā. ʒj.
Fiat pulvis.—To be dusted on sarcomatous and warty tumours.

Rhubarb alone forms an excellent application to indolent ulcers.

Powder of Savin, &c.

℞. Pulveris Sabinæ.
——— Sub-acetatis Cupri, āā. ʒj.
Fiat pulvis.—To be dusted on sores accompanied with fungous excrescences.

Ointment with Sub-carbonate of Ammonia, &c.

℞. Sub-carbonatis Ammoniæ, ʒss.
Unguenti Simplicis, ℥ss.
Fiat unguentum.—To be used in indolent ulcers of a scrofulous character.

CLASS X.

STIMULANTS.

IN the use of stimulants, it is for the most part adviseable to begin with small doses, and augment them as circumstances may require. There are cases, however, in which it is necessary to give them plentifully *ab initio*.

It will be often requisite to change not only the stimulating substances, but the part of the body to which they are applied: when the stomach fails, the rectum and skin may be acted upon with advantage.

PILLS, POWDERS, &c.

Pills of Camphor, &c.

℞. Pulveris Lyttæ, gr. xviij.
——— Opii.
——— Camphoræ, āā. gr. xxxvj.
Conservæ Rosarum, q. s.
Ut fiat pilulæ xxxvj.—Of which one or two may be taken every night going to bed.

Designed for impotency arising from general debility.

Pills of Turpentine, &c.

℞. Pulveris Guaiaci, ʒj.
Terebinthinæ Vinetæ, q. s.
Ut fiant pilulæ xv.—Signa.—One three times a day.

These pills have a powerful effect upon the urinary

organs. They are employed in gleet and leucorrhœa, and frequently produce the most obstinate strangury.

Pills of Cayenne Pepper.

℞. Pulveris Capsici, ʒj.
Micæ Panis.
Aquæ Fontanæ, āā. q. s.
Ut fiant pilulæ x.—Signa.—One three or four times a day. In debility of the stomach resulting from intemperance.

Tincture of Cantharides, &c.

℞. Radicis Rhei Contusæ, ʒiss.
Guaiaci, gr. xlv.
Gummi Laccæ, ʒss.
Cantharidum Contusarum, ʒj.
Spiritus Vini Rectificati, ℥xij.
Fiat infusum, et Cola.—Dose from thirty to fifty drops, night and morning, in a draught of water. In gleets.

From the active nature of these articles, we would recommend caution in the use of them.

Mixture of Sub-Carbonate of Ammonia, &c.

℞. Sub-Carbonatis Ammoniæ, ʒiss.
Pulveris Sacchari Albi.
——— Gummi Acaciæ, āā. ʒiss.
Spiritus Lavendulæ Compositi, ʒij.
Aquæ Fontanæ, vel. Menthæ, ℥iv.
Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A table-spoonful for a dose, every one or two hours.—Add, if desirable, Tinct. Opii, gtt. xl. vel. l.

Draught with Valerian and Carbonate of Ammonia.

℞. Pulveris Valerianæ, ℈j.
Sub-carbonatis Ammoniæ, gr. xv.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ℥ij.
Misce.—Fiat Haustus.—To be taken every fourth hour. Suited to cases of nervous headache, and depression of spirits.

Draught with Powdered Ginger, &c.

℞. Pulveris Zingiberis, gr. xv.
Sub-carbonatis Ammoniæ, gr. viij.
Spiritus Cinnamomi, ʒij.
Aquæ, ℥iss.
Misce.—Signa.—To be taken at once. In cases of gout in the stomach.

Camphor Mixture.

℞. Camphoræ, ʒj.
Pulveris Gummi Arabici.
——— Sacchari Albi, āā. ʒiss.
Tincturæ Opii, gtt. xl.
Aquæ Menthæ, ℥iv.
Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A table-spoonful to be given every two hours.

In reducing camphor to powder, (which must be done before it can be formed into a mixture,) it is necessary to add to it a few drops of alcohol.

Camphor in Milk.

℞. Camphoræ, ʒj.
Lactis Bullientis, ℥iv.
Fiat solutio.—This preparation may be taken in the manner as directed in the former.

Camphor Julap.

℞. Camphoræ, ʒj.
Aquæ Bullientis, ℥viij.
Fiat mistura.—This preparation should be set aside in a covered vessel for half an hour and then strained.—Signa.—A table-spoonful for a dose *pro re nata.*

Camphor with Magnesia.

℞. Camphoræ Pulverizatæ, ʒj.
Magnesiæ Sub-carbonatis, ʒij.
Aquæ Fontanæ, ℥j.
Fiat mistura.

This prescription answers the same purpose as the former. It is considered a more elegant preparation, and is given in the same doses. It should be suffered to settle, and the clear liquor, which is slightly impregnated with the camphor decanted for use.

Camphor with Myrrh.

℞. Camphoræ Pulverizatæ, ʒj.
Pulveris Gummi Myrrhæ, ʒss.
——— Sacchari Albi, ʒij.
Aquæ Fontis, ℥vj.
Misce.—Signa.—A table-spoonful to be given every two hours.

Mixture with Oil of Turpentine.

℞. Olei Terebinthinæ, gtt. cxx.
Pulveris Gummi Arabici.
——— Sacchari Albi, āā. ʒij.
Tincturæ Opii, gtt. lx.
——— Lavendulæ Compositæ, ʒij.
Aquæ Menthæ Sativæ, ℥v.
Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A table-spoonful for a dose every two hours.

This remedy has gained great reputation in some of the low forms of fever. The author once employed it in the dose prescribed above, in passive hæmorrhage from the bowels, with complete success; and in hæmorrhage from the bladder, resulting from low fever, he knows it to have been given with equal advantage.

Linctus with Oil of Turpentine.

℞. Olei Terebinthinæ, ʒij.
Mellis Optimi, ℥j.
Fiat Linctus.—Dose a tea-spoonful night and morning, with a draught of warm tea. In the Sciatica.

Emulsion of Phosphorus.

℞. Phosphori Puri, gr. ij.
Mucilaginis Arabici, q. s.

Let these articles be carefully and effectually triturated in a mortar, and add gradually as much Aqua Pura as will make an emulsion of ℥vj. then add—
Syrupi Simplicis, ℥j.
Liquoris Hoffmani Mineralis, gtt. xxx.
Fiat mistura.—Of which the usual dose is a table-spoonful every two hours.

This preparation was originally prepared by the celebrated Hufeland, and is now taken from Dr. Chapman's Therapeutics, p. 176, vol. 2.

The violence of the remedy, and its very great power, are generally known to physicians. We need hardly repeat the necessity there is for the greatest caution in its administration.

It is sometimes given in sweet oil, but this is said to be extremely nauseous. A saturated solution of æther has also been employed, and is perhaps as neat a mode as any other. This solution contains about eight grains to the ounce.

Mustard Whey.

℞. Lactis Vaccinæ, ℔j.
Seminum Sinapeos Contus. ℥j.
Simmer until the caseous part separates, then strain, and add—
Vini Albi, ℥vj.
Signa.—A draught of this whey may be taken every hour or two in low fevers, and cases of debilitated stomach.

Wine Whey.

℞. Lactis Vaccinæ, Oss.
Vini Albi, (Madeira,) ℥j. vel. ℥ij.
Boil the milk and then add the wine.

There are few mild stimulants more employed, or more useful than wine whey. Dr. Chapman speaks of it as having particularly a kindred action with carbonate of ammonia. The dose to be regulated by

the circumstances of the case; from four ounces to ten during the day.

Infusion of Cayenne Pepper.

℞. Pulveris Capsici Annui, ʒiss.
Aquæ Bullientis, Oss.
Fiat infusum.—Signa.—A table-spoonful for a dose in severe colic, or gout in the stomach.

For the external use of it, see Rubefacients.

Infusion of Cloves.

℞. Caryophilli Contusi, ʒj.
Aquæ Bullientis, Oss.
Fiat infusum.—Signa.—To be employed in the same cases, and in similar doses, as the former.

This preparation is also very useful as an adjunct to Bark in intermittent fever.

An infusion of Ginger

Is also an excellent stomachic, and may be employed with great benefit in debility of the stomach and bowels.

Mixture with Wine, &c.

℞. Vitelli Ovi, j.
Olei Cinnamomi, gtt. xx.
Misce, et adde—
Vini Albi, (Madeira.)
Aquæ Cinnamomi, aā. ℥iij.
——— Distillatæ, ℥ij.
Sacchari Albi, ʒij.
Signa.—Three spoonsful for a dose. During convalescence from low fevers.

Mixture of the Hydriodate of Potash, &c.

℞. Hydriodatis Potassæ, gr. ij.
Sulphatis Magnesiæ, ℥ss.
Tartritis Antimonii et Potassæ, gr. ss.
Aquæ Fluvialis, ℥vj.
Misce.—Signa.—A tea-spoonful three or four times a day. In scrofula.

Iodine and its preparations have been so seldom employed, that it is difficult to say to what class it properly belongs. We have taken the liberty of inserting it here from convenience.

Ointment of Hydriodate of Potash.

℞. Hydriodatis Potassæ, ℈j.
Cerati Simplicis, ʒj.
Fiat Unguentum.

To be applied to scrofulous swellings where the skin is unbroken.

CLASS XI.

NARCOTICS.

NARCOTICS have been denominated *Sedatives*, from their power of diminishing action; *Anodynes*, from their capability of alleviating pain; and *Hypnotics* or *Soporifics*, from their power of inducing sleep. A few words only will be necessary as general rules for their administration, and any peculiarities that individuals of the class may possess will be noticed under the appropriate prescriptions. It is well known they possess the power of fulfilling two indications, viz. of exciting and depressing the powers of the system.

To obtain the first of these results, it is necessary to begin with small doses, and repeat them frequently —while in order to arrive at the second, a full dose must be given, and not resorted to again for a considerable length of time. We should also bear in mind, that the system very soon becomes habituated to their action, and the doses must be continually enlarged if it is found necessary to maintain their impression. The difference between the susceptibility to their action when the body is in a morbid or healthy condition, should not be forgotten during their exhibition.

PILLS.

℞. Pulveris Opii, gr. xij.
Saponis Albi, gr. iij.
Misce et divide in pilulas xij.—Of which one is the ordinary dose to produce sleep.

In equal weights of powdered and soft opium the former is much the most powerful, the latter containing a considerable proportion of water. This should be recollected when we are directing them in the shape of pills.

An opium pill that has been made long enough to become perfectly hard and dry, will be retained by an irritable stomach when a fresh one would be rejected.

Pills of Opium, Hyosciamus, &c.

℞. Pulveris Opii, gr. iv.
Extracti Hyosciami.
——— Conii, āā. gr. xv.
Fiat massa in pilulas vj.—Dividenda.—One every night where an anodyne is required.

Pills of Extract of Hyosciamus.

℞. Extracti Hyosciami Nigri, ℈j.
Divide in pilulas x.—Of which one may be given every four hours, increasing the dose as required.

This medicine is employed as a substitute for opium, and is said not to constipate the bowels.

Pills of Extract of Stramonium.

℞. Extracti Stramonii, ℥ss.
Divide in pilulas xv.—Signa.—One three times a day.

The powdered leaves and seeds are also employed in similar doses. Vide Expectorants.

Opiate Confection.

℞. Confectionis Opii, ℥ss.
To be given for a dose.—One grain of opium is contained in forty-three grains of the Edinburgh confection.

Pills of Extract of Cicuta.

℞. Extracti Cicutæ, ℥j.
Pulveris Foliorum Conii, q. s.

Ut fiat massa et in pilulas xx dividenda.—One of these pills night and morning, may be taken at the commencement, gradually increasing them to two, three, four, or more, as the patient can bear them.

Pills of Opium, Digitalis, &c.

℞. Pulveris Opii.
——— Digitalis, āā. gr. vj.
Conservæ Rosarum, q. s.
Ut fiant pilulæ xij.—Signa.—One to be taken every four hours. Useful in Asthma, &c.

Pills of Extract of Cicuta and Calomel.

℞. Extracti Cicutæ, ℈ij.
Calomelanos, gr. xv.
Misce fiant pilulæ xv.—Signa.—One three times a day. In pseudo-syphilitic affections.

Pills of Powdered Nux Vomica.

℞. Pulveris Nucis Vomicæ, ℥ss.
Conservæ Rosarum, q. s.
Ut fiant Pilulæ x.—Signa.—One to be given two or three times a day, closely watching the effects. In paralysis.

Pills of the Resin of Nux Vomica.

℞. Extracti Nucis Vomicæ Resinosi, gr. x.
Divide in pilulas xv.—One pill twice a day, gradually augmenting until the tetanic effects are produced.

Pills of Strychnine.

℞. Strychninæ, gr. ij.
Conservæ Rosarum, q. s.
Ut fiant pilulæ xxiv.—Of which one pill may be given once or twice a day, according to the idiosyncrasy of the patient.

This latter medicine is still more powerful than the two former; for their mode of preparation, manner of exhibition, and peculiar effects, see Magendie's Formulary, page 82. It is only necessary in this place to observe, that great nicety is requisite in dividing the mass into pills of equal strength.

MIXTURES, TINCTURES, &c.

Opiate Mixture.

℞. Pulveris Opii, ℈ss.
Sacchari Albi, ʒj.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ℥vj.
Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A table-spoonful may be taken every two hours, so that the whole be consumed in the twenty-four. In cases of tetanus and colica pictonum.

Hemlock Mixture.

℞. Succi Cicutæ Spissati, ʒss.
Syrupi Papaveris Albi, ℥j.
Aquæ Fluvialis, ℥vij.
Misce.—A table-spoonful three or four times a day for a dose.

Tincture of Resin of Nux Vomica.

℞. Extracti Nucis Vomicæ Exsiccati, gr. iij.
Spiritus Vini Rectificati, ℥j.
Fiat tinctura.—This tincture to be given in doses of fifteen or twenty drops in any kind of drink.

This preparation, and the pills made of the resin of nux vomica, have been employed in France; but are so exceedingly poisonous, that they ought to be resorted to with the greatest caution.

Opiate Collyrium.

℞. Pulveris Opii, gr. j.
Camphoræ, gr. v.
Mucilaginis Acaciæ, ℥j.
Misce, et fiat collyrium.

Anodyne Draught.

℞. Tincturæ Opii, gtt. xv. vel. xxv.
Syrupi Papaveris, ʒij.
Spiritus Cinnamomi, ʒj.
Aquæ Fontanæ, ℥iss.
Misce.—Signa.—Anodyne draught. Laudanum is very disagreeable to some persons; combined as above, the taste may be covered.

As the regulation of doses for children, is one of the most difficult parts of prescribing, to the young practitioner, and as laudanum is an article so universally employed in their diseases, we subjoin the following graduated table from Dr. Dorsey's Syllabus, 1817, page 36.

From a child at birth, or within a month after	½ to 1 drop.
Under a year old	½ to 2 or 3
From one to two years of age	1 to 5
From two to five	2 to 8
From five to ten	5 to 15
From ten to fifteen	10 to 20
At fifteen years	15 to 20
For an adult	25 to 30

It is important in the employment of this remedy, that it should be a *saturated* tincture, and perfectly transparent. For these reasons it should be obtained from the apothecary in small quantities, as it is liable to deposit part of the opium; hence the liquid near the surface is weaker, and causes that in the bottom of the vial to be very strong if it be shaken before using. Infants have been destroyed by the exhibition of *thick laudanum.* Physicians, therefore, should always examine the vial, if any be in the possession of a family, before trusting the nurse to give a dose to a child.

Solution of Acetate of Morphine.

℞. Acetatis Morphinæ, gr. xvj.
Aquæ Distillatæ, ℥vj.
Acidi Acetici Diluti, ℥ij.
Misce.—The dose is from six to twenty-four drops.

This preparation, as also the sulphate of morphine, have been much employed in Paris; they are stated to produce all the beneficial effects of opium, without any of the inconveniences attending that substance.

The acetate is prepared by directly combining morphine and acetic acid, and evaporating the solution to dryness.—*See Magendie's Formulary, p.* 38.

Black Drop.

℞. Tincturæ Opii Acetatæ, ʒi.

From six to eight drops of this preparation may be given to an adult for a dose. It is said to be three times the strength of laudanum, but has obtained celebrity from the fact, that it equally promotes the ends of laudanum, without affecting the head and stomach. Where it cannot be had, it is stated by Dr. Chapman, that by giving the alcoholic tincture of opium in vinegar, we obtain nearly the same results.

Elixir Paregoric.

℞. Tincturæ Opii Camphoratæ.

A tea-spoonful of this may be given to an adult for a dose. It is principally employed as an expectorant.

Wine of Opium.

The dose of the Vinum Opii is the same as the spiritous tincture; though we believe it is seldom employed, except as an external application to chronic inflammation of the eyes.

Tincture of Digitalis.

℞. Tincturæ Digitalis, ʒij.

Of which ten drops may be given at first twice or three times a day, increasing the quantity as the system becomes accustomed to it. The peculiar character of this remedy should induce caution in giving it.

For its particular applications and effects, see Expectorants and Diuretics.

Infusion and Tincture of Digitalis.

Vide Diuretics and Expectorants.

Infusion of Cicuta.

℞. Foliorum Cicutæ, ℥ss.
Aquæ Bullientis, Oj.

Fiat infusum et cola.—Signa.—To be applied as a wash to cancerous and scirrhous ulcers.

A cataplasm is also employed for the same pur-

pose, made by mixing the powdered cicuta leaves with a bread and water poultice.

Solution of the Extract of Belladona.

℞. Extracti Belladonnæ, ℈j.
Aquæ Fontanæ, ℥iij.
Fiat solutio.—Signa.—To be applied to the eye in cases of cataract, for the purpose of dilating the pupil and exposing the lens.

The extract of belladonna is occasionally given in doses of a grain three or four times a day.

Infusion of Hyosciamus Niger.

℞. Foliorum Hyosciami Nigri, ℥ss.
Aquæ Bullientis, Oj.
Fiat Infusum.—Employed as an external application to cancerous, scrofulous, and other indolent ulcers.

Decoction of Bitter Sweet.

℞. Dulcamaræ, ℥j.
Aquæ Fluvialis, Ojss.
Boil down to a pint and strain.

Dr. Chapman directs a wine-glassful to be taken frequently, and gradually increased, until a pint is consumed daily, in chronic eruptions, &c. The same preparation is employed as a wash.

Decoction of Stramonium in Milk.

℞. Foliorum Stramonii, ℥ij.
Lactis Recentis, Oiss.
Boil down to a pint and strain. Apply to gouty, rheumatic, and other painful swellings.

Stramonium ointment is a very good application to piles, &c. &c.—*Chap. Therap. p.* 254.

Opium Enema.

℞. Pulveris Opii, gr. ij.
Mucilaginis Acaciæ, ℥ss.
Lactis Tepefacti, ℥vj.
Misce pro enemate.

Laudanum Enema.

℞. Tincturæ Thebaicæ, ʒj.
Infusi Lini, ℥vj.
Fiat enema.

It is generally observed that three times the quantity of a remedy may be thrown into the rectum, that may be taken into the stomach. As regards opium, however, we believe it to be too much, particularly in children.

Suppository of Opium.

℞ Pulveris Opii, gr. ij.
Saponis Albi, gr. iv.
Misce bene.—Introduce into the rectum, where an enema cannot be administered.

Plaster of Opium, &c.

℞. Opii Puri.
Camphoræ, āā. ʒss.
Emplastri Lithargyri, ʒij.
Melt the plaster, and having previously powdered the other articles, mix them gradually, stirring it. For local pains.

Plaster of Opium.

℞. Pulveris Opii.
——— Camphoræ.
——— Saponis Albi, āā. ʒj.
Tincturæ Thebaicæ, q. s.—ut fiat emplastrum.

This plaster is recommended by Dr. Dewees, and is employed in the same cases as the above. Another, and the most common plan, is to spread Theriaca Andromachi on leather of the size required, and cover it with powdered opium, sprinkling a little laudanum to promote the adhesion of the opium.

CLASS XII.

ANTISPASMODICS.

ANTISPASMODICS are those medicines which allay spasm, and compose the irregular action of the nervous system. Some of the most powerful of them are derived from the class of Narcotics.

Pills of Assafœtida and Soap.

℞. Gummi Assæfœtidæ, ʒj.
Saponis Albi, gr. x.
Aquæ Fontis, q. s.
Ut fiant pilulæ xx.—Two or four of these pills may be taken for a dose and repeated *pro re nata.*

Pilulæ Assæfœtidæ cum aloe, et
——— ——————— cum Rheo,

May be given in the same doses as those made with soap only.

Opium Pills.

As under Narcotics.

Pills with Castor and Salt of Amber.

℞. Castorei, ʒj.
Salis Succini, ʒss.
Extracti Gentianæ, q. s.
Ut fiant pilulæ xxiv.—Dose three pills night and morning. In hysteria.

Calomel Pills.

As under Sialagogues.

Bolus with Valerian and Rust of Iron.

℞. Pulveris Radicis Valerianæ, ʒj.
Sub-carbonatis Ferri, ℈ss.
Mucilaginis Acaciæ, q. s.
Ut fiat bolus.—One three times a day.

Bolus with Musk and Camphor.

℞. Camphoræ, gr. v.
Moschi, gr. xv.
Syrupi Simplicis, q. s.
Ut fiat bolus.—Signa.—To be taken at once.

This is a pretty strong dose, but can be readily modified by the practitioner.

To confine the aroma, musk should always be kept in vials, whether in pills or otherwise.

Bolus with Musk and Sub-carbonate of Ammonia.

℞. Moschi.
Sub-carbonatis Ammoniæ, āā. ℈ss.
Conservæ Rosarum, q. s.
Ut fiat bolus.—To be taken every third hour.

Recommended in mortification accompanied with spasmodic action.

Musk Mixture.

℞. Moschi Optimi, ʒij.
Sacchari Albi, ʒj.
Pulveris Gummi Arabici, ʒij.
Aquæ Fontanæ, ℥vj.
Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A table-spoonful to be given every one or two hours.

Mixture with Musk, &c.

℞. Misturæ Moschatæ, ℥vj.
Tincturæ Opii Camphoratæ, ℥ss.
——— Valerianæ Ammoniatæ, ʒj.
Misce.—Signa.—A tea-spoonful three or four times a day. For children in pertussis.

Tincture of Assafœtida, Castor, &c.

℞. Tincturæ Assæfœtidæ.
——— Castorei, āā. ℥ss.
Aquæ Ammoniæ, ʒij.
Misce.—A tea-spoonful may be taken in a glass of water for a dose.

Hoffman's Anodyne and Laudanum.

℞. Liquoris Anodyni Hoffmani, ʒiij.
Tincturæ Thebaicæ, gtt. lxxx.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ℥vj.
Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A table-spoonful every one or two hours. In hysteria, &c.

Mixture with Assafœtida, &c.

℞. Assæfœtidæ, ʒj.
Aquæ Menthæ Piperis, ℥iss.
Fiat solutio, et adde—
Tincturæ Valerianæ Ammoniatæ, ʒij.
——— Castorei, ʒiij.
Ætheris Sulphurici, ʒj.
Signa.—A table-spoonful for a dose every second hour. In hysteria.

Tincture of Valerian and Hoffman's Anodyne.

℞. Liquoris Hoffmani Mineralis.
Tincturæ Valerianæ, āā. ℥j.
Misce.—Signa.—A tea-spoonful for a dose, *pro re nata.*—Shaking the vial each time.

Mixture with Æther and Laudanum.

℞. Ætheris Sulphurici, ʒij.
Sacchari Albi.
Gummi Acaciæ, āā. ʒiss.
Tincturæ Thebaicæ, gtt. lx.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ℥ij.
Misce.—Signa.—A tea-spoonful every hour. In cramp of the stomach, &c.

Assafœtida Enema.

℞. Assæfœtidæ, ʒij.
Decocti Avenæ, ℥x. vel. ℥xij.
Misce pro enemate.—Tinc. Opii may be added *pro re nata.* In hysteria, spasmodic colic, &c.

Musk Clyster.

℞. Moschi, gr. xij.
Sacchari Purificati, ℈ij.
Gummi Acaciæ Contriti, ℈jss.
Spiritus Ammoniæ, gtt. xxx.
Infusi Lini, ℥iv.
Fiat enema.—For children seized with convulsions.

Confection of Opium, &c.

℞. Confectionis Opii, ʒvj.
Tincturæ Camphoræ, ʒx.
Aceti Distillati, ℥ij.
Misce.—To be applied as a plaster warm to the region of the stomach. In vomitings, &c.

Opiate Plaster.

As under Narcotics.

Hemlock Plaster.

As under Narcotics.

Tobacco Clyster.

As under Cathartics.

CLASS XIII.

SIALAGOGUES.

THOSE medicines which increase the salivary secretion are denominated Sialagogues. In forming these into a *class* in this place, we trespass somewhat upon the arrangement of Dr. Chapman, but merely from a motive of convenience; for we agree with him that such a class is better expunged from the Materia Medica, at the same time that it appeared necessary to introduce it here, in order to place the mercurial preparations in stronger relief than could otherwise be done.

Pills of Calomel.

℞. Calomelanos, gr. xij.
Conservæ Rosarum, q. s.
Ut fiant pilulæ xij.—Signa.—One morning and evening, and if necessary until salivation is excited.

Pills of Corrosive Sublimate.

℞. Muriatis Hydrargyri.
——— Ammoniæ, āā. gr. v.
Aquæ Distillatæ, gtt. xxx. vel. xl.
Conservæ Rosarum, ℈j.
Pulveris Glycyrrhizæ, q. s.
Ut fiant pilulæ xl.—Of which give one pill three or four times a day. In lues venerea.

Pills with Corrosive Sublimate and Hemlock.

℞. Muriatis Hydrargyri, gr. vj.
Solvantur in—
Aquam Distillatam, q. s. et adde—
Succi Cicutæ Spissati, ʒj. cum
Pulvere Cicutæ, q. s.
Ut fiat massa, in pilulas xlviij dividenda.

These pills contain the same quantity of the mercury as the former, and may be given in the same number, and for the same purpose.

Pills of Acetated Mercury.

℞. Acetatis Hydrargyri.
Mannæ Optimæ.
Pulveris Acaciæ, āā. ℈j.
Aquæ Rosarum, q. s.
Ut fiant pilulæ xx.—Of which let three be taken every night, till a gentle salivation is excited.

This preparation is said to be the mildest of the mercurial salts, and is less apt to disturb the bowels, but it is believed to be less efficacious in arresting the venereal disease.

The effect of the mercurial preparations upon children is sometimes very serious, and even fatal. So susceptible are they to the impression of this medicine, that a profuse or even gentle salivation, will sometimes produce mortification and destruction to the jaw, cheek, and lip. This, however, does not often happen, but is such a shocking occurrence that their gums should be frequently and carefully examined whilst they are taking mercury. It is, nevertheless, a fact, that a disease precisely similar in all its features occasionally attacks children who are badly cloathed and fed, though no mercury has been given to them.

Pills with Calomel, Camphor, &c.

℞. Calomelanos.
Camphoræ, āā. ℈j.
Pulveris Opii, gr. xij.
Syrupi Simplicis, q. s.
Ut fiant pilulæ xx.—Signa.—One or two to be taken morning, noon, and night. In cases where calomel by itself causes purging.

Blue Mercurial Pills.

℞. Massæ ex Hydrargyro, ℈iss.
Divide in pilulas xij.—Signa.—One may be taken three or four times a day, according to circumstances.

If they should produce any effect upon the bowels not desired, Pulv. Opii, gr. ss. may be added. The mass directed in the American Pharmacopœia contains one grain of mercury in every two and a half grains. One grain is contained in four of the Edinburgh—and three of the London and Dublin.

Calomel Pills.

℞. Calomelanos, gr. ij.
Conservæ Rosarum, q. s.
Ut fiant pilulæ xij.—Of which one may be taken every one or two hours. In cases of marasmus.

The above prescription is inserted here because no place in the book appeared more suitable.

The use of calomel in minute doses has become very general, and certainly if we may be allowed to give our experience, very deservedly so. In the hepatic and intestinal complaints of children, it is productive of the happiest results when carefully managed.—*Vide Ayr on Marasmus.*

Pills of the Red Oxide of Mercury.

℞. Oxidi Hydrargyri Rubri, gr. iij.
Pulveris Opii, gr. j.
Olei Caryophilli, gtt. ij.
Fiant pilulæ iij.—Signa.—One pill every night for a week. In venereal cases.

This preparation was formerly used by the celebrated J. Hunter, but from its harshness it is now generally superseded by others.

Mixture with Muriate of Mercury.

℞. Muriatis Hydrargyri, gr. ij.
Aquæ Fontis Puræ, ℥vj.
Spiritus Cinnamomi.
Syrupi Simplicis, āā. ℥j.
Misce.—Dose.—One or two large spoonsful, twice or thrice a day. In venereal cases.

Spirituous Solution of Corrosive Sublimate.

℞. Muriatis Hydrargyri, gr. ij.
Spiritus Vini Tenuoris, ℥iv.
Solve.—Of which a table-spoonful, night and morning, may be taken in a draught of decoction of sarsaparilla.

The muriate of mercury is decidedly preferred by some physicians in the treatment of syphilis. John Hunter was of opinion, however, that the disease was more liable to recur, after its use, than when some of the other preparations had been employed.

Strong Mercurial Ointment.

℞. Unguenti Hydrargyri Fortis, ℥j.
One drachm of this ointment to be rubbed on the inside of the thighs, before the fire, every night.

It is by some physicians recommended to employ the warm bath, before using this ointment, while others consider it useless. We think the practice may

occasionally be beneficial. The hands of the person rubbing it on, if it be an attendant, should be enveloped in a bladder, or gloves made of oiled silk.

Strong Mercurial Ointment with Camphor.

℞. Unguenti Hydrargyri Fortis, ℥j.
Camphoræ, ʒj.
Misce.—To be employed as the former.

Masticatory with Pellitory, &c.

℞. Pulveris Radicis Pyrethri.
Resinæ Mastiches, āā. ʒj.
Let these be dissolved together by a moderate application of heat: then divide the mass into two equal parts. One of these lumps may be chewed at pleasure. In tooth-ache and paralytic affections of the tongue.

Mixture of Pellitory, Opium, &c.

℞. Radicis Pyrethri Contusæ, ℥ss.
Aceti Distillati, ʒvj.
Gummi Opii, gr. iij.
Digest in a sand-bath for an hour.—Signa.—A spoonful to be held in the mouth and frequently renewed. Used in the same cases as the former.

There are several other substances, such as polygala senega, nitric acid, &c. which occasionally excite salivation; but as this is simply one effect of these remedies, and one of little consequence, they are treated of under more appropriate heads.

CLASS XIV.

TONICS.

THOSE medicines are considered Tonics, which impart strength to the system without subjecting it to any preternatural excitement during their operation. They stimulate, however, in a secondary manner, by gradually increasing the force of the circulation, and by restoring the digestive and secretory functions to a more healthy state. Considerable perseverance is often necessary in giving any one of this class a fair trial; and when one fails, we may often resort with success to another; much also may sometimes be gained by alternating them.

POWDERS, &c.

Powder of Peruvian Bark.

℞. Pulveris Cinchonæ Optimæ.
A drachm or a tea-spoonful to be taken every hour in wine, water, or milk, during the intermission of fever and ague.

It is directed by some practitioners to suspend the bark till within a few hours of the expected paroxysm; and by a few others to administer it during the hot stage of the disease. We have generally found it to be the most successful plan to commence immediately after the paroxysm has ended, and give every hour a dose of the remedy until the expected period of its

return, and if the chill does not recur to continue it in smaller quantities for several days.

Powder of Peruvian Bark and Cloves.

℞. Pulveris Cinchonæ.
Super-tartritis Potassæ, āā. ℥j.
Pulveris Caryophilli, ʒj.
Misce.—Dose.—A drachm and a half every second hour.

This compound will sometimes succeed when the bark alone fails.

Powder of Peruvian Bark and Sulphate of Magnesia.

℞. Pulveris Cinchonæ.
Sulphatis Magnesiæ, āā. ʒvj.
Fiat pulvis et divide in partes æquales iv.—One to be taken every two hours, where purging is required.

Powder of Peruvian Bark, Snake Root, &c.

℞. Pulveris Cinchonæ, ℥ss.
——— Serpentariæ, ʒj.
Sodæ Sub-Carbonatis, gr. xl.
Misce.—Divide in chartulas iv.—Signa.—One to be given every two hours. In obstinate intermittents.

If the bark should purge when given alone, a little opium may be added: when it oppresses the stomach, cloves, as in a former prescription. If costiveness should follow, rhubarb, or sulphate of magnesia may be used. The alkali in the above preparation will correct acidity if it be caused by the Cinchona.

Powder of Angustura Bark.

℞. Pulveris Cuspariæ Febrifugæ, ℥ss.
Divide in chartulas vj.—Of which one may be taken three or four times a day, in water or any other vehicle.

This remedy we learn has been successfully employed in uterine hæmorrhage.

Powder of Colomba, Ginger, &c.

℞. Pulveris Colombæ.
——— Sub-carbonatis Ferri.
——— Rhei.
——— Zingiberis, āā. ʒj.
Misce.—Fiant Doses xij.—One to be taken three times a day, in molasses.

Powder of Colomba and Tartrite of Iron.

℞. Tartritis Ferri, ℈ij.
Pulveris Colombæ, ʒj.
Fiant pulveres iv.—Signa.—One every three or four hours, in syrup.

Powder with Rust of Iron, &c.

℞. Sulphatis Ferri, ℈ij.
Sub-carbonatis Ferri, ʒiss.
Divide in pulveres xij.—Signa.—One to be taken morning, noon, and night, in syrup or molasses.

Powder of Prussiate of Iron and Guaiacum.

℞. Prussiatis Ferri.
Pulveris Guaiaci, āā. ʒj.
Misce et divide in chartulas xij.—Signa.—One three times a day.

This prescription has been successfully employed in obstinate intermittents.

Pills of Extract of Bark, &c.

℞. Extracti Cinchonæ.
——— Gentianæ, āā. ʒj.
Sulphatis Ferri, ʒss.
Pulveris Myrrhæ, ʒj.
Olei Carui, gtt. x.
Syrupi Zingiberis, q. s.
Ut fiant pilulæ lx.—Signa.—Three to be taken three times a day.

Pills of Sulphate of Quinine, &c.

℞. Sulphatis Quiniæ vel. Quininæ, gr. x.
Conservæ Rosarum, q. s.
Ut fiant pilulæ x.—Signa.—One to be given every hour in the apyrexia of intermittent fever.

These are the names given for the essential principle of the yellow bark by *Brande* in his Manual of Pharmacy. Dr. Paris calls it *Quina*. There is also another principle obtained from the cinchona lancifolia, or pale bark, which possesses very nearly the same powers as the first. This is called *Cinchonia*. These preparations produce all the effects of the Peruvian bark, and have now almost entirely superseded it. The sulphate of quinine affects the chest of the consumptive patient with tightness in an equal degree with the bark; and we have several times observed it to produce a soreness of the mouth exactly resembling that resulting from mercury. The observations of some of our friends have confirmed this fact.

An alkaline principle has recently been obtained from the Common Dogwood, *Cornus Florida*, which appears from the experiments of Dr. S. G. Morton to be in most respects analogous to the quinine; it was discovered by Mr. G. W. Carpenter of this city, who calls it *Cornine*; it is used in the form of sulphate in the same cases and in similar doses as the sulphate of quinine.—*Vide Philadelphia Medical Journal, vol. xi. p.* 195.

Pills of Ammoniuret of Copper.

℞. Cupri Ammoniati, ℈j.
Conservæ Rosarum, q. s.
Ut fiant pilulæ xxx.—Signa.—One or two to be taken at bed time. In Epilepsy.

Pills with the Sulphate of Copper.

℞. Sulphatis Cupri, gr. iv.
Extracti Cinchonæ, gr. xxxij.
Syrupi Simplicis, q. s.
Ut fiat massa, in pilulas xvj. dividenda.—One to be taken four times a day. In obstinate intermittents.

Pills of the Oxide of Bismuth.

℞. Sub-nitratis vel. Oxidi Bismuthi, ʒij.
Mucilaginis Gummi Acaciæ, q. s.
Ut fiant pilulæ xxx.—Signa.—One to be taken every two hours. In Dyspepsia.

Pills of Muriate of Ammonia, Arsenic, &c.

℞. Muriatis Ammoniæ, ʒss.
Pulveris Opii, gr. viij.
Arsenici Albi, gr. vj.
Syrupi Simplicis, q. s.
Ut fiant pilulæ xxxij.—Of which one may be given three times a day. In intermittent fevers.

These pills are strongly recommended by some practitioners. Much care is requisite in preparing them.

Pills of Muriate of Ammonia, Iron, &c.

℞. Muriatis Ammoniæ et Ferri, ℈j.
Pulveris Rhei, gr. viij.
Conservæ Rosarum, q. s.
Ut fiat massa in pilulas v. dividenda.

This remedy is recommended in rachitis, and is to be continued with one pill a day for a fortnight, and then intermitted for the same length of time and again resumed. The intention of this direction appears to be to prevent the system from becoming habituated to the medicine.

Pills of Oxide of Zinc.

℞. Oxid' Zinci, ℈ij.
Conservæ Rosarum, q. s.
Ut fiant pilulæ x.—Signa.—One three or four times a day. In Epilepsy, Chorea, &c.

Dr. Chapman speaks favourably of this medicine, and recommends the above dose to begin with, and gradually to increase it.

Pills of Steel Filings.

℞. Limaturæ Ferri, gr. xvj.
Extracti Gentianæ, q. s.
Ut fiat massa.—Divide in pilulas vj.—Signa.—One three times a day, followed by a draught of some bitter infusion.

Pills of the Extract of Quassia.

℞. Extracti Quassiæ Mollis, ʒj.
Pulveris Gentianæ, q. s.
Ut fiant pilulæ xx.—Of which one may be taken three or four times a day, succeeded by a wine-glassful of the infusion of quassia.

This is one of the purest bitters, and where we wish the effect of this class only to be exerted, we cannot select a more appropriate preparation.

Pills of Nitrate of Silver, &c.

℞. Nitratis Argenti, gr. iij.
Pulveris Opii, ʒss.
——— Camphoræ.
——— Nucis Moschatæ, āā. ℈j.
Mucilaginis Acaciæ, q. s.
Ut fiat massa.—Divide in pilulas xlv.—Dose.—One morning and evening. In Chorea and Epilepsy.

Pills of the Sulphate of Iron.

℞. Sulphatis Ferri, ʒj.
Extracti Gentianæ, q. s.
Ut fiat massa.—Divide in pilulas xxx.—One to be taken morning, noon, and night. In Dyspepsia.

Electuary of Cinchona, Rust of Iron, &c.

℞. Pulveris Cinchonæ Optimæ.
——— Sub-carbonatis Ferri, āā. ℥j.
Balsami Copaivæ, q. s.

Ut fiat electuarium.—To be made, (by the patient,) into pills of the ordinary size. Of which four may be taken three times a day.

Pills of the Nitro-Muriate of Gold.

℞. Nitro-Muriatis Auri, gr. v.
Pulveris Glycyrrhizæ Radicis, ʒiss.
Mucilaginis Acaciæ, q. s.

Ut fiat massa.—In pilulas lxxv. dividenda.—Signa.—One or two thrice a day. In Syphilis, &c.

This metal is placed under the head of tonics by Dr. Chapman, and we have followed his example. Although once much extolled, it is now seldom used.

Pills of Ammoniuret of Copper and Extract of Quassia.

℞. Cupri Ammoniati, ʒss.
Extracti Quassiæ Mollis, ʒiss.

Misce, et divide in pilulas xxx.—Of which one may be taken three times a day. In nervous diseases.

MIXTURES, &c.

Griffith's Myrrh Mixture.

℞. Gummi Myrrhæ, ʒj.
Sulphatis Ferri, ℈j.
Sub-carbonatis Potassæ, ʒj.
Sacchari Purificati, ʒij.
Aquæ Fontanæ, ℥vj.

Fiat mistura.—Dose.—A table-spoonful according to circumstances. Employed as a tonic in phthisis.

Mixture with Sulphuric Acid, &c.

℞. Sulphatis Ferri, gr. ij.
Acidi Sulphurici, gtt. x.
Sacchari Albi, ʒj.
Aquæ Fontanæ, ℥j.

Misce.—Signa.—A tea-spoonful for a dose, to be repeated every two, three, or four hours. Designed for children.

Vinous Infusion of Carbonate of Iron, &c.

℞. Sub-carbonatis Ferri, ℥iss.
Pulveris Radicis Gentianæ.
Corticis Aurantii Contusæ, āā. ℥ss.
Vini Lusitanici Rubri, Oij.

Macerate for two or three days, and give a wine-glassful two or three times a day. In dyspepsia arising from intemperance.

Mixture with Tincture of Bark and Citrate of Potash.

℞. Succi Limonis Recenti, ℥jss.
Sub-carbonatis Potassæ, ʒj.
Tincturæ Cinchonæ, ℥j.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ℥iij.

Misce.—Signa.—A table-spoonful every two hours. In cases where it is desirable to promote the insensible perspiration whilst we are giving the Bark.

Decoction of Cinchona.

℞. Corticis Cinchonæ Contusæ, ℥j.
Aquæ Fontis Frigidæ, Oj.

Boil for ten minutes—and while hot add—

Serpentariæ Radicis, ℥ss.
Corticis Aurantii Contusæ, ʒij.

And suffer them to infuse for half an hour near the fire in a covered vessel.—Dose.—A wine-glassful every hour.

If the bark be boiled longer than ten minutes it deposits extractive and resinous matter, becomes paler, and is less efficient. The last ingredients are directed to be infused because their aromatic properties would be dissipated by decoction.

Decoction of Bark, &c.

℞. Decocti Cinchonæ, ℥vj.
Tincturæ Cinchonæ Huxhami, ℥j.
Acidi Sulphurici Aromatici, gtt. xxxx.

Misce.—A table-spoonful may be taken every one or two hours *pro re nata.*

By this preparation we obtain the extract both aqueous and alcoholic of the bark.

Mixture with Decoction and Tincture of Bark, &c.

℞. Decocti Cinchonæ, ℥iij.
Tincturæ Huxhami, ℥j.
Pulveris Cinchonæ, ʒij.
Syrupi Simplicis, ℥ss.
Fiat mistura.—A table-spoonful to be taken every one or two hours during the absence of fever.

Mixture with Extract of Bark, &c.

℞. Extracti Cinchonæ, ʒj.
Decocti Cinchonæ, ℥vj.
Tincturæ Cardamomi, ʒiv.
Misce.—A table-spoonful for a dose, as above directed.

Mixture of Sulphate of Quinine.

℞. Sulphatis Quininæ, gr. xij.
Sacchari Albi.
Pulveris Gummi Acaciæ, āā. ʒj.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ℥ijss.
Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A tea-spoonful every hour during the apyrexia of intermittents.

Mixture of Sulphate of Quinine and Elixir Vitriol.

℞. Sulphatis Quininæ, gr. xij.
Acidi Sulphurici Aromatici, gtt. x.
Sacchari Albi, ʒj.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ℥ijss.
Misce.—Signa.—A tea-spoonful for a dose, as above.

By the addition of the sulphuric acid we obtain a more elegant preparation, though perhaps but little increased in power.

Mixture of Fowler's Solution, &c.

℞. Solutionis Arsenici Fowleri, gtt. lx.
Tincturæ Opii, gtt. xxx.
Spiritus Lavendulæ Compositi, ʒj.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ℥iij.

Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A table-spoonful for an adult, a tea-spoonful for a child; to be administered every two hours during the apyrexia of intermittents.

Acidulated Tincture of Gentian.

℞. Tincturæ Gentianæ Compositæ, ℥j.
Acidi Sulphurici Aromatici, ʒj.
Misce.—A small tea-spoonful may be taken in sugar and water, three or four times a day. In Dyspepsia.

Tincture of Bark.

℞. Tincturæ Cinchonæ Compositæ, ℥j.
Signa.—A tea-spoonful for a dose, every two hours.

In the same doses as the above may be taken,

Tinctura Colombæ—et
Tinctura Gentianæ Composita.

Muriated Tincture of Iron.

℞. Tincturæ Ferri Muriatis, ℥j.
From twenty to sixty or eighty drops may be taken in a glass of cold chamomile tea, twice or thrice a day.

Infusion of Colomba and Ginger

℞. Radicis Colombæ Contusæ, ℥j.
——— Zingiberis, ʒij.
Aquæ Bullientis, Oj.
Fiat Infusum.—Give of the strained liquor, (cold,) a wine-glassful every two hours.

Infusion of Colomba, Rhubarb, &c.

℞. Seminum Carui Contusorum.
Radicis Colombæ.
——— Rhei, āā. ℈j.
Aquæ Ferventis, ℥viij.
Digest for two hours and strain.
℞. Liquoris Colati, ℥iijss.
Tincturæ Rhei, ʒj.
Syrupi Zingiberis, ʒij.
Misce.—Dose.—A tea-spoonful to a table-spoonful to children, according to their age. In Diarrhœa.

Infusion of Quassia.

℞. Ligni Quassiæ.
Radicis Serpentariæ.
Corticis Aurantii Contusæ, āā. ℥ss.
Aquæ Bullientis, Oij.
Fiat infusum et cola.—Of which a tea-cupful may be taken cold, three times a day.

Decoction of Bark and Valerian.

℞. Corticis Cinchonæ Contusæ, ℥j.
Boil in a pint of water for ten minutes, and strain.
℞. Radicis Valerianæ Contusæ, ℥j.
Aquæ Bullientis, Oj.
Infuse for one hour and strain.—Add the decoction of bark to this infusion, and give a tea-cupful cold, three or four times a day.

This is a favourite prescription with Dr. Parrish, in certain cases of head-ache which appear to depend upon rheumatism, and which are entirely unmanageble with the lancet, purgatives, &c. &c.

Infusion of Chamomile and Orange Peel.

℞. Florum Anthemidis Nobilis, ℥j.
Corticis Aurantii, ℥ss.
Aquæ Frigidæ, ℔iij.
Macerate for twenty-four hours.—Dose.—A tea-cupful three or four times a day.

The infusion of chamomile made with cold, is in general more grateful to the patient than when made with boiling water.

Decoction of Angustura Bark.

℞. Corticis Cuspariæ Febrifugæ Contusæ, ℥j.
Aquæ Fontanæ, Ojss.
Boil for fifteen or twenty minutes, and strain.—Of this decoction a wine-glassful may be taken every two hours.

Decoction of Wild-Cherry Tree Bark.

℞. Corticis Pruni Virginianæ Contusæ, ℥j.
——— Aurantii Contusæ, ʒij.
Aquæ Fontanæ, Oj.

Boil the bark alone for half an hour, and then add the orange peel.—A wine-glassful may be taken every hour or two in consumptive cases, asthma, &c.

Infusion of Serpentaria.

℞. Serpentariæ Virginianæ, ℥ss.
Aquæ Bullientis, Oj.

Infuse in a covered vessel for one hour.—A wine-glassful every hour or two hours, *pro re nata.*

Decoction of Dog-Wood Bark.

℞. Corticis Corni Floridæ Contusæ, ℥j.
Aquæ Fontanæ, Oj.

Boil for twenty or thirty minutes and strain.—A wine-glassful may be given every hour, as a substitute for Peruvian Bark in intermittents. See Sulphate of Cornine.

Infusion of Hops.

℞. Humuli Lupuli, ℥j.
Aquæ Ferventis, Oj.

Infuse for two hours, and strain by expression.—Of this a wine-glassful may be taken three or four times a day. In Dyspepsia.

Infusion of Boneset.

℞. Eupatorii Perfoliati, ℥j.
Aquæ Bullientis, Oj.

Infuse for two hours and strain.—Of this a wine-glassful may be taken every one or two hours, cold. In intermittent fever.

Enema of Extract of Bark, &c.

℞. Extracti Cinchonæ, ℥ss.
Aquæ Tepidæ, ℥iv.

Solve; dein adde—
Olei Olivarum, ℥ss.
Tincturæ Opii, gtt. x.

Fiat enema.—Signa.—To be thrown up every fourth hour. In Intermittents.

Where it is preferred, the powdered bark may be used—say ʒij. mixed with some of the decoction instead of common water. The bark thus administered, may occasionally be made to arrest an intermittent, where the patient cannot swallow it. Bark is also employed externally, in the form of a waistcoat, worn next the skin. A poultice made by mixing the powder and decoction into a paste, is occasionally applied to the region of the stomach; and lastly, the decoction may be used as a semicupium.

CLASS XV.

ASTRINGENTS.

DOCTOR CULLEN describes Astringents to be "such substances as applied to the human body, produce contraction and condensation in the soft solids, and thereby increase their density and force of cohesion." "And by the operation of this corrugating power," adds Dr. Murray, "either directly exerted on a part, or extended by sympathetic action, the morbid affections arising from a state of relaxation are supposed to be removed."

In the use of this class of medicines, there is one caution suggests itself; viz. that they should not be given to arrest evacuations that are critical, and designed by nature to relieve a plethoric state of the system; unless, however, such evacuation exists to an alarming extent.

POWDERS, &c.

Compound Powder of Sulphate of Alumine.

℞. Sulphatis Aluminæ et Potassæ, ℈j.
Pulveris Kino, gr. v.
Misce.—Fiant pulveres v.—Signa.—One every two hours. In obstinate diarrhœa.

This compound, though much employed and praised by some practitioners, contains substances incompatible with each other.

Powder with Sulphate of Alumine and Opium.

℞. Sulphatis Aluminæ et Potassæ, ʒss.
Pulveris Opii, gr. iij.
Fiant Pulveres vj.—Signa.—One to be taken every three or four hours. In Diarrhœa.

Powder of Blue Vitriol, &c.

℞. Sulphatis Cupri.
Boli Armenæ, āā. ℥j.
Camphoræ, ʒij.
Fiat Pulvis.—Project ℥j. of this powder into a pound of boiling water—Filter the solution, and mix ʒj. of it with ℥j. of clear water, and apply it to the purulent eyes of infants by means of a syringe *pro re nata.* See *Cooper's Surgery.*

PILLS.

Pills of Acetate of Lead and Opium.

℞. Sub-acetatis Plumbi, gr. xij.
Pulveris Opii, gr. vj.
Conservæ Rosarum, q. s.
Ut fiat massa in pilulas xij. dividenda.—One to be taken for a dose, according to circumstances. In Hæmoptysis and other hæmorrhages.

Bolus with Alum and Extract of Bark.

℞. Sulphatis Aluminæ et Potassæ.
Extracti Cinchonæ.
Nucis Myristicæ, āā. ℈ss.
Syrupi Simplicis, q. s.
Ut fiat bolus.—To be given in uterine and other hæmorrhages, and repeated *pro re nata.*

Electuary of Catechu and Opium.

℞. Electuarii Catechu, ℥j.
Suited to cases of diarrhœa, in tea-spoonful doses. Ten scruples contain one grain of opium.

Pills of Kino, Opium, &c.

℞. Pulveris Kino, gr. xx.
——— Opii, gr. ij.
Mucilaginis Acaciæ, q. s.
Ut fiant pilulæ iv.—Of which take one every four hours. In Diarrhœa, Pyrosis, &c.

MIXTURES, INFUSIONS, &c.

Infusion of Galls.

℞. Gallarum Contusarum, ʒij.
Aquæ Bullientis, ℥xij.
Infuse for four hours and strain.—This may be taken in doses of two table-spoonsful every hour or two hours. In Diarrhœa.

Same.

℞. Infusi Gallarum, ℥iv.
Cretæ Preparatæ, ℥ss.
Tincturæ Opii, ʒj.
Gummi Acaciæ, ʒj.
Fiat mistura.—Dose.—A table-spoonful every two hours.

Gargle of Infusion of Galls and Alcohol.

℞. Infusi Gallarum, ℥vij.
Spiritus Vini Rectificati, ℥j.
Fiat gargarisma.—To be used frequently in relaxation of the uvula and soft palate.

Injection of Kino, Alum, &c.

℞. Pulveris Kino, ʒij.
——— Sulphatis Aluminæ et potassæ, ʒj.
Mucilaginis Gummi Arabici, ℥j.
Aquæ Fontanæ, ℔j.
Misce.—Fiat injectio.—Used in gleets.

Infusion of Logwood.

℞. Hæmatoxyli Ligni, ℥ss.
Aquæ Bullientis, Oj.
Infuse for two or three hours and strain.—Of this a table-spoonful may be given to children every two or three hours. In Cholera.

Mixture of Extract of Logwood, &c.

℞. Extracti Hæmatoxyli, ʒiij.
Aquæ Fontis, ℥vij.
Tincturæ Catechu, ʒij.
Misce.—Signa.—Two spoonsful may be given once in three or fours hours. In the advanced stages of Dysentery and Diarrhœa.

Mixture with Extract of Bark and Alum.

℞. Extracti Cinchonæ, ℥ss.
Sulphatis Aluminæ et Potassæ, ℈ij.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ℥v.
Syrupi Limonis, ℥j.
Misce.—Two spoonsful may be taken every two hours. In low diseases accompanied with hæmorrhage.

Mixture with Tincture of Catechu, &c.

℞. Tincturæ Catechu, ℥j.
——— Opii, gtt. lx.
Pulveris Acaciæ, ʒij.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ℥vj.
Misce.—Signa.—A table-spoonful every two hours. In Diarrhœa.

Solution of Vitriolated Zinc and Alum.

As under Emetics.

Alum Whey.

℞. Lactis Vaccinæ Bullientis, ℔j.
Pulveris Aluminis, ʒij.
Boil them until the coagulum separates, and strain.—A cupful to be taken occasionally. In Diabetes, &c.

Alum Curd.

℞. Pulveris Aluminis, ʒss.
Albuminis Ovi, j.
Agitate them well until a coagulum is formed.—To be applied, (on a linen rag,) to inflamed eyes. It should be removed in three or four hours.

Injection of Sulphate of Zinc, &c.

℞. Sulphatis Zinci, gr. x.
Pulveris Acaciæ, ʒij.
Tincturæ Opii, ʒj.
Aquæ Fontis, ℥viij.
Fiat Injectio.—Used in Gonorrhœa Virulenta.

Injection of Corrosive Sublimate, &c.

℞. Sulphatis Zinci, gr. x.
Muriatis Hydrargyri Corrosivi, gr. ij.
Aquæ Rosarum, ℥viij.
Fiat Injectio.—To be used in Gonorrhœa Chronica, (Gleet.)

Collyrium of Solution of Alum.

℞. Pulveris Aluminis, gr. xij. vel. ℈j.
Aquæ Rosarum, ℥iv.
Fiat Collyrium.—To be applied to the eye in chronic inflammation.

Collyrium of Acetate of Zinc.

℞. Sulphatis Zinci.
Sub-Acetatis Plumbi, āā. gr. vj.
Aquæ Rosarum, ℥iv.
Fiat Collyrium.—In this prescription a double decomposition takes place, and acetate of zinc is held in solution, while the sulphate of lead falls to the bottom. The former is of course the remedy which constitutes the base of the lotion.

Collyrium of Acetate of Lead, &c.

℞. Liquoris Plumbi Acetatis, gtt. xij.
Vini Opii, gtt. xl.
Aquæ Rosarum, ℥iij.
Fiat Collyrium.

Gargle of Infusion of Oak Bark, &c.

℞. Corticis Querci Contusæ, ℥j.
Aquæ Fontanæ, ℔iss.
Boil to a pound and strain—then add—
Sulphatis Aluminæ, ʒss.
Spiritus Vini Gallici, ℥ij.
Misce.—To be applied to the uvula when swelled or relaxed.

Clyster of Lime Water and Catechu.

℞. Aquæ Calcis, ℥x.
Electuarii Catechu, ℥ss.
Misce pro enemate.—One-half to be injected at a time. In the diarrhœa of continued fevers.

Solution of Sulphate of Copper.

℞. Sulphatis Cupri, ℥j.
Aquæ Fontanæ, ℥j.
Fiat solutio.—To be employed in the ulcerated gums of children, accompanying decayed teeth. The teeth must first be extracted, and the solution then applied to the diseased surface. Also employed in mercurial sore mouth of children. See *Sialagogues.*

Linctus with Muriatic Acid, &c.

℞. Acidi Muriatici, ℥j.
Mellis.
Aquæ Rosarum, āā. ℥j.
Misce.—Signa.—To be applied to scorbutic gums three or four times a day.

Gargle of Sulphate of Zinc, &c.

℞. Sulphatis Zinci, ℥j.
Mellis, ℥ss.
Tincturæ Myrrhæ, ℥j.
Spiritus Vini Gallici, ℥j.
Aquæ Rosarum, ℥iv.
Fiat gargarysma.—Signa.—To be applied to ulcerated gums, occasioned by excessive salivation. Water may be added if it be too strong.

Muriatic Acid.

℞. Acidi Muriatici, ℥j.
Signa.—From three to five drops to be mixed with a wine-glassful of the decoction of Peruvian Bark, and employed frequently through the day as a gargle. In scorbutic disease of the gums, and mercurial ptyalism.

Gargle of Borax, &c.

℞. Sub-boratis Sodæ, ʒj.
Tincturæ Myrrhæ, ʒss.
Mellis Despumati, ʒj.
Aquæ Rosarum, ℥iv.
Fiat Gargarysma.—To be used as the former.

Injection of Muriate of Ammonia, &c.

℞. Muriatis Ammoniæ, gr. i. vel. ij.
——— Hydrargyri Corrosivi, gr. iij.
Aquæ Fontanæ, ʒiv.
Fiat injectio.—To be used in Chronic Gonorrhœa.

Injection of Acetate of Zinc.

℞. Acetatis Zinci, gr. viij.
Aquæ Rosarum, ʒiv.
Fiat injectio.—Used in Gonorrhœa Virulenta.

In all of these preparations the rose water is an elegant menstruum; and it possesses the advantages of being slightly astringent, and rendered pure by distillation. Where it can be obtained, we would always recommend it for injections and collyria.

Injection of Armenian Bole, &c.

℞. Sulphatis Zinci, ℈j.
Boli Armenæ, ℈ij.
Pulveris Gummi Arabici, ʒij.
Aquæ Fontis, ʒviij.
Fiat injectio.—To be used in Gonorrhœa.

We would observe that the injections for Gonorrhœa, should be frequently thrown up the urethra through the day; the patient placing his finger upon the perineum, near the neck of the bladder, to prevent the remedy reaching so far as to produce unnecessary irritation.

Lotion of Lime Water, Zinc, &c.

℞. Aquæ Calcis, ℥ij.
Oxidi Zinci, gr. xij.
Cupri Sulphatis, gr. iij. vel. iv.
Mellis Rosacei, ʒj.
Fiat Lotio.

The above formula is the *Lotio Zinci Composita*, of Swediaur. It is of great use in Phagedænic ulcers of the genitals.

Liniment of Lime Water, and Linseed Oil.

℞. Olei Lini, ℥iij.
Liquoris Calcis, ℥vj.
Fiat linimentum.—To be applied to burns and scalds by means of a feather or soft rag.

Lotion of Alcohol and Lime Water.

℞. Spiritus Vini Rectificati, ℥ij.
Liquoris Calcis, Oss.
Fiat lotio.—To be employed in the same cases as the above.

Lotion of Goulard's Extract of Lead, &c.

℞. Aquæ Sub-acetatis Plumbi, ʒj.
Spiritus Camphoræ, ʒiij.
Aquæ Fontis, Oj.
Fiat lotio.—To be used as the former.

Injection of Ammoniuret of Copper.

℞. Cupri Ammoniati, gr. v.
Aquæ Rosarum, ℥viij.
Fiat solutio.—To be used in Chronic Gonorrhœa.

Ointment of Calomel, &c.

℞. Calomelanos, ʒij.
Sulphatis Aluminæ Exsiccati.
Oxidi Plumbi Albi, āā. ℥ss.
Olei Terebinthinæ, ʒij.
Cerati Simplicis, ℥iss.
Fiat unguentum.

This ointment is particularly efficacious in *Tinea Capitis*. It should be applied every night going to bed, and washed off in the morning; as soon as the child's head is dry, it should be dusted over with powdered starch, which in the evening is again to give place to the ointment. The hair should be cut off *previous to the application* of the ointment.

Ointment of Gall Nuts.

℞. Pulveris Gallarum, ʒj.
Adipis Suillæ, ℥j.
Misce.—Used in Hæmorrhoidal affections.

Ointment of Oxide of Zinc.

℞. Oxidi vel Florum Zinci, ʒj.
Butyri Recentis, ʒvj.
Misce.—To be applied to the eye, in cases of defluxions arising from relaxation, or slight inflammation.

Ointment of Rhubarb, Opium, &c.

℞. Pulveris Rhei, gr. x.
——— Opii, gr. v.
Cerati Simplicis, ℥iss.
Fiat unguentum.

This ointment has been found very efficacious in indolent ulcers.

Ointment of Tar, &c.

℞. Unguenti Picis Liquidæ, ℥j.
——— Hydrargyri Nitratis vel Citrini, ℥ss.
Fiat mistura.

Mostly employed in Tinea Capitis.

Aromatic Sulphur Ointment.

℞. Potassæ Sub-carbonatis, ℥ss.
Aquæ Rosæ, ℥j.
Hydrargyri Sulphureti Rubri, ℥j.
Olei Essentialis Bergamot, ℥ss.
Sulphuris Sublimati.
Adipis Suillæ, āā. ℥ix.
Misce secundum artem.

The above prescription is from Dr. Bateman's Synopsis. Dr. B. remarks that by this combination the smell and sordid appearance of the sulphur ointment may be in a considerable degree obviated. In Scabies.

CLASS XVI.

ABSORBENTS OR ANTACIDS.

ABSORBENTS or Antacids form a class of remedies for correcting acidity in the stomach and bowels. As a general rule they should be preceded by an emetic or cathartic, or both. When a permanent effect is desired, they are usually combined with tonics, aromatics, and sometimes narcotics. When given alone they too frequently afford only a transient relief.

POWDERS.

Compound Cretaceous Powder with Opium.

℞. Cretæ Preparatæ, ʒiss.
Pulveris Cinnamomi, ʒj.
——— Piperis Longi, gr. viij.
——— Opii, gr. vj.
Fiat pulvis.—Divide in chartulas xij.—One three or four times a day. In Diarrhœa.

The above formula, with a slight alteration is from the London Pharmacopœa.

Powder with Crab's Claws and Rhubarb.

℞. Chelæ Cancrorum, ʒj.
Pulveris Rhei, ℈ij.
Misce, et divide in pulveres iv.—Of which one may be taken once or twice a day, according to circumstances. In Acidity of the *Prima Via.*

This preparation is called by the several names of crab's claws, eyes, and stones. It is a carbonate of

lime united with some animal gelatine, and which, like prepared oyster shells, has little or no superiority over the prepared chalk.

Powder with Magnesia, Fennel Seeds, &c.

℞. Magnesiæ, ℥ss.
Pulveris Seminum Fœniculi.
——— Cinnamomi, āā. ʒj.
Fiat pulvis.—Dose.—A small tea-spoonful three or four times a day.

Powder with Soda, Magnesia, &c.

℞. Magnesiæ Calcinatæ, ℥ss.
Sub-carbonatis Sodæ.
Pulveris Zingiberis, āā. ℈j.
Misce.—Signa.—A small tea-spoonful occasionally. In Cardialgia.

Powder with Magnesia and Colombo.

℞. Magnesiæ Ustæ, ʒjss.
Pulveris Colombæ, ʒj.
Misce.—Divide in chartulas vj.—Of which one may be taken three times a day, in sugar and water. In Cardialgia.

PILLS.

Pills of Soda, Rhubarb, &c.

℞. Pulveris Rhei.
Sub-carbonatis Sodæ Exsiccatæ.
Extracti Gentianæ, āā. ℈j.
Calomelanos, gr. iij.
Misce.—Fiant pilulæ xx.—Signa.—Two occasionally. In Dyspepsia.

MIXTURES, SOLUTIONS, &c

Chalk Mixture.

℞. Cretæ Preparatæ, ʒiij.
Sacchari Albi.
Pulveris Gummi Acaciæ, āā. ʒiss.
Tincturæ Opii, gtt. lx.
——— Kino, ʒij.
Aquæ Menthæ, ℥vj.

Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A table-spoonful for a dose every two hours. In Diarrhœa.

Solution of Salt of Tartar.

℞. Sub-carbonatis Potassæ ʒj.
Sacchari Albi, ʒj.
Tincturæ Lavandulæ Compositæ, ʒij.
——— Opii, gtt. xl.
Aquæ Menthæ, ℥iv.
Misce.—Signa.—A table-spoonful every one or two hours. In Sickness of the Stomach occasioned by Acidity.

The opium in the above prescriptions may be omitted at the discretion of the practitioner.

Mixture of Salt of Tartar, Ammonia, &c.

℞. Spiritus Ammoniæ.
Sub-carbonatis Potassæ, āā. ʒij.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ℥iv.
Misce.—Signa.—A large tea-spoonful for a dose, *pro re nata*. In Pyrosis.

Lime Water and Milk.

℞. Aquæ Calcis.
Lactis recentis, āā. ℥iij.
Misce.—Signa.—Two table-spoonsful for a dose. In Sickness of the Stomach few remedies are more prompt in their effect than the above.

Mixture with Ammonia, Magnesia, &c.

℞. Magnesiæ Ustæ, ʒj.
Aquæ Ammoniæ, ʒj.
Spiritus Cinnamomi, ʒiij.
Aquæ Fontanæ, ℥vss.
Misce.—Signa.—A table-spoonful every two hours. Usually given in the Sickness accompanying Pregnancy.

Dyspeptic Ley.

Take of

Hickory Ashes - - - -	1 quart,
Soot - - - - -	6 ounces,
Boiling Water - - - -	1 gallon.

Mix and let them stand for twenty-four hours, frequently stirring the ingredients. A tea-cupful may be given of this liquor, (decanted,) three times a day.

This domestic remedy we have thought best to couch in the English language. It deserves an insertion from the circumstance that it was employed by Dr. Physick in his own case, and as we are informed, was of decided advantage when the usual alkaline remedies had failed. ***Experientia Docet.***

Mixture with Sub-carbonate of Soda, &c.

℞. Sodæ Sub-carbonatis, ℈iv.
Infusi Gentianæ Compositi.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, āā. ℥iij.
Tincturæ Cardamomi, ℥ss.
Fiat mistura.—Signa.—A table-spoonful every two or three hours. In Acidity and Flatulency of the Stomach, &c.

APPENDIX No. I.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS.

THE importance of an acquaintance with those preparations of diet peculiarly designed for the patient during disease and convalescence, is so obvious that it requires little or no comment. It was remarked by Dr. Rush, in his lectures, that a physician should spend six months in a kitchen before entering upon his practical career. As the medical attendant, therefore, is called upon frequently to give directions and rules for preparing the diet for the sick, we have inserted a few formulæ for those articles which are in daily use. However apparently trifling such a class may appear to some persons, the physician will find that an attention to it will place the patient more completely under his own control, and inspire confidence in the relations and attendants. The rules to be observed in giving nourishment to the sick, will generally present themselves; but there is one, in particular, which should not be overlooked. In all low diseases, the nurse should be directed never to give too much at once, but frequently to repeat a small proportion. The lapse of a *very* short time without food, will frequently, in cases of great prostration, reduce the patient very low, *and may endanger* his life.

Decoction of Barley; or, Barley Water.

Take of

Pearl Barley, - - - - - 2 ounces,
Boiling Water, - - - - - 2 quarts.

Before adding the boiling water, let the barley be well washed. Then boil it to one-half and strain the liquor. A little lemon juice and sugar may be added, if desirable. To be taken *ad libitum* in inflammatory diseases.

Rice Water.

Take of

Rice, - - - - - - - - 2 ounces

Let it be well washed, and add to it—

Water, - - . - - - 2 quarts.

Boil it for an hour and a half, and then add sugar and nutmeg, as much as may be required. To be taken *ad libitum.*

Rice, when boiled for a considerable time, assumes a gelatinous form, and is a very excellent diet, mixed with milk, for children.

Infusion of Flaxseed.

As under Expectorants.

Mucilage of Gum Arabic.

As under Expectorants.

Decoction of Bran.

Take of

Wheat Bran, recent, - - - - 1 pint,
Water, - - - - - - - 3 quarts.

Boil down one-third, strain off the liquor, and add sugar, honey, or molasses, according to the taste of the patient.

Bran tea may be made by using boiling water, and suffering the mixture to stand in a covered vessel for three or four hours.

Sage Tea.

Take of

The dried leaves of sage, one-fourth of an ounce,
Boiling Water, - - 1 quart.

Infuse for half an hour and then strain. Sugar and lemon juice may be added in the proportion required by the patient. In the same manner may be made balm and other teas.

These infusions form very agreeable and useful drinks in fever, and their diaphoretic powers may be increased by the addition of sweet spirits of nitre.

Infusion of Malt.

Take of

Ground Malt, - - - - - -	1 pint,
Scalding Water,* - - - - -	3 pints.

Infuse them for two hours, and strain off the liquor. To which may be added sugar or lemon juice, if required.

This is a favourite preparation with Dr. Parrish, and employed by him in inflammatory fevers.

Lemonade.

Take of

Fresh Lemon Juice, - - -	4 ounces,
Fresh and very thin peel of Lemon,	half an ounce,
White Sugar, - - - - -	4 ounces,
Boiling Water, - - - -	3 pints.

Let them stand until cold, then strain off for use. When employed in fevers, a little nitrate of potash or sweet spirits of nitre may be added.

This preparation, when freely taken by the patient, sometimes disorders the bowels, producing great pain. It must therefore be given with some reserve as a daily drink.

Water Gruel.

Take of

Oat Meal - - - - - - -	2 ounces,
Water, - - - - - - -	1 quart.

Boil them for ten or fifteen minutes, and strain them; adding sugar and salt to make it agreeable.

* Water not quite brought to the boiling point.

Rice Gruel.

Take of

Ground Rice, - - - - - -	1 ounce,
Cinnamon - - - - - -	1 drachm,
Water - - - - - - -	1 quart.

Boil for forty minutes, adding the aromatic near the conclusion. Stain and sweeten it. Wine may be added if necessary.

Panado.

Take of

Wheat Bread, - - - - - -	1 ounce,
Cinnamon, - - - - - -	1 drachm,
Water, - - - - - - -	1 pint.

Boil them until well mixed, then add a little grated nutmeg and sugar. Wine or butter may also be added if desirable.

Sago.

Take of

Sago, - - - - - - - -	2 spoonsful,
Water, - - - - - - -	1 pint.

Boil gently until it thickens, frequently stirring. Wine, sugar, and nutmeg may be added, according to circumstances.

Tapioca Jelly.

Take of

Tapioca, - - - - - -	2 spoonsful,
Water, - - - - - - -	1 pint.

Boil it gently for an hour, or until it assumes a jelly-like appearance.—Add sugar, wine, and nutmeg, with lemon juice to suit the taste of the patient and the nature of the case.

Arrow Root.

Take of

Arrow Root, - - - -	1 table-spoonful,
Sweet Milk, - - - -	half a pint,
Boiling Water, - - - -	half a pint.

Boil them a few moments over the fire.

Sweetened with loaf sugar it is one of the best nutriments for children, and more especially when their bowels are disordered.

Boiled Flour.

Take of

Fine Flour, - - - - - - a pound.

Tie it up in a linen rag as tight as possible, and after frequently dipping it in cold water, dredge the outside with flour till a crust is formed round it, which will prevent the water soaking into it while boiling. It is then to be boiled until it becomes a hard, dry mass.

Two or three spoonsful of this may be grated down and prepared in the same manner as arrow root, for which it forms an excellent substitute, and can be obtained in the country, when perhaps the other cannot.

Vegetable Soup.

Take one Turnip, one Potatoe, one Onion. Let them be sliced, and boiled in one quart of water for an hour. Add as much salt as is agreeable, and pour the whole upon a piece of dry toast.

This preparation forms an agreeable substitute for animal food, and may be given where the former would be improper.

Chocolate.

When this is desired by the patient it should be suffered to stand until cold, after having been made in the usual way. The oily parts thus collect on the surface and should be taken off. The liquid may then be boiled again, and sugar, &c. added as much as may be agreeable.

Beef Tea.

Take of

Lean Beef, cut into shreds, - - 1 pound,

Water, - - - - - - - 1 quart.

Boil it for twenty minutes, taking off the scum as it rises. After it grows cold strain the liquor.

This preparation is more nourishing than ordinary broths and is very palatable.

Essence of Beef.

Take of

Lean Beef, sliced.

Put a sufficient quantity into a porter bottle to fill up its body, cork it loosely and place it in a pot of cold water, attaching the neck by means of a string to the handle of the vessel. Boil this for three-quarters of an hour, then decant the liquor and skim it.

To this preparation may be added spices, salt, wine, brandy, &c. according to the taste of the patient and nature of the disease. It is greatly employed in low fevers, and therefore all should be able to direct its *modus præparandi* correctly.

Chicken Water.

Take half a chicken divested of all fat and break its bones; add to this half a gallon of water, and boil for fifteen or twenty minutes.—Season with salt.

This water is freely employed by Dr. Parrish in Cholera at its commencement. Taken warm it promotes vomiting, and washes out the stomach.

Suet Ptisan.

Take of

Sheep's Suet, - - -	2 ounces,
Milk, - - - - -	1 pint,
Starch, - - - -	half an ounce.

Boil slowly for ten minutes.

This may be used as a common drink in dysentery.

Mucilage of Starch, &c.

Take of

Starch, - - - - - -	1 ounce,
Powdered Cinnamon, - - -	1 drachm,
——— Gum Arabic, - - -	1 ounce,
Boiling Water, - - - -	3 pints.

Boil until reduced one-third, and strain.

The above may be used as a common drink in dysentery.

Wine and Mustard Wheys.

As under Stimulants.

Rennet Whey.

Take of

New Milk, - - - - -	1 quart,
Rennet, - - - - - -	a large spoonful.

Warm the milk and then add the rennet.—Boil until the curd separates and is all taken off.

To many persons this forms a very agreeable nutriment.

Vinegar Whey.

Take of

Milk, - - - - - - -	1 pint,
Vinegar, - - - - - -	half an ounce.

Boil for a few minutes, and separate the curd.

Tartar Whey.

Take of

Milk, - - - - - - -	1 quart,
Cream of Tartar, - - - -	half an ounce.

Boil until the curd separates.

APPENDIX, No. II.

POISONS.

Cases of poisoning are so sudden and so awful, that no time is to be lost in administering relief; to do this with judgment and effect it is requisite to be familiar with all the usual antidotes: of these we have accordingly selected some which possess an acknowledged efficacy, omitting at the same time many others that are unworthy of confidence. For the purpose of convenience we have arranged the *Poisons* alphabetically, with the appropriate *antidotes* attached to each. But, as has been remarked when speaking of Emetics, our chief reliance in these cases is upon free vomiting, induced by those articles which are most speedy in their effect. Yet even from this treatment little can be expected where the deleterious substance has remained long in the stomach.

A.

ACIDS, NITRIC, MURIATIC AND SULPHURIC.

The proper antidotes to these are the alkalies, alkaline earths, and soaps; common pearl ash, or carbonate of potash; calcined, or carbonate of magnesia; soap in solution; accompanied with copious draughts of warm water, warm flaxseed tea, or oleaginous articles.

ALKALIES.

The best antidote is common vinegar, because it is always at hand; its affinity for these substances is sufficiently strong to neutralize them.

ANTIMONY.

The only preparation of this mineral by which poisoning is ever produced is *Emetic Tartar*. This of itself produces violent vomiting, and therefore our first efforts should be directed to keeping up the emesis by means of mild diluents and oleaginous preparations. Its antidotes are the alkalies, bitter and astringent infusions, such as common tea, Peruvian bark, &c. &c.

ARSENIC.

There is no known antidote to this deadly poison, and our sole dependance is upon mild diluents, albumen, (such as the whites of eggs suspended in milk,) or warm water and sugar. These should be given *ad libitum*.

B.

BARYTES.

The carbonate of this earth is poisonous, and might possibly be taken by mistake. Its true antidote is sulphate of magnesia or soda; with these a sulphate of barytes is formed, which is perfectly insoluble, and may be brought off by emetics and copious diluents, oleaginous or albuminous.

C.

COPPER.

The sulphate of this metal is, perhaps, the only chemical preparation that is likely to be taken into

the stomach. A more ordinary manner is the careless use of culinary vessels, or mineral water fountains. All saccharine preparations, and the prussiates of potash and iron, are considered as its antidotes. But our safest reliance is upon albumen with copious draughts of warm milk and sugar.

L.

LEAD.

The acetate is the only preparation which can be resorted to as a poison. The sulphate of lead is insoluble and inert, and therefore the sulphate of magnesia or soda is its true antidote.

M.

MERCURY.

All the preparations of this metal are poisonous; and although they can be readily decomposed, yet by this means we merely change the poison without destroying it. Our chief and only dependance, according to M. Orfila, is upon the albumen of eggs, copiously swallowed, or introduced through the *stomach-tube*, which should be resorted to on all occasions where the patient cannot swallow or vomit. Enemata of the same should also be employed.

N.

NARCOTICS.

The remedies employed in all cases of poisoning from this class of substances, are nearly the same. The most active emetics, as sulphate of zinc, in large doses, sulphate of copper, tartar emetic, and ipecacuanha. In all cases where it is possible, the stomach-

tube should be employed to wash out that organ. After these evacuations, coffee and the vegetable acids are proper.

S.

SILVER.

The nitrate of this metal has been sometimes taken by mistake; its antidote is common salt, largely given, with copious draughts of mucilaginous drinks to promote vomiting.

T.

TIN.

When any of the salts of tin are taken, albumen of eggs, or milk given freely, is the appropriate remedy.

INDEX.

An *English index* is given in preference to a *technical one*, because the synonyma of the former are more generally understood, if not fewer in number, than those of the latter.

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